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HARLAN P. KELSEY, *Kelsey-Highlands Nursery*

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Hardy New England Grown—Best by Test

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Photo by
Herbert W. Gleason,
Boston

The GALAX (See page 14)

*Rhododendrons and Azaleas—Carolina Mountain
Flowers—Specimen Evergreens—Rare Plants*



Reproduced from "Wild Flowers and Ferns," by courtesy of Herbert Durand, Author.

FLAME AZALEA (*A. calendulacea*) See page 20.

Perhaps the most gorgeous of our American Natives. A wide range of color through reds to lemon. See page 20 for full description and prices.



© 1928 by Harlan P. Kelsey

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS, BEAUTYBUSH

One of the newest, rarest and most beautiful of the Arnold Arboretum introductions.

See page 27 for description and prices.

"The Most Beautiful American Conifer"



©1928 by Harlan P. Kelsey

CAROLINA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga caroliniana*)

Growing on the famous Biltmore Estate near Asheville, North Carolina. Our most beautiful American Conifer, introduced to cultivation by Harlan P. Kelsey. See page 12 for fuller description and prices.

Evergreens and Conifers

THE best landscape effects are generally to be had by a judicious use of both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, in various combinations. Solid forest plantings of either Evergreens or Hardwood Deciduous Trees, however, are often desirable in special situations.

I would particularly warn against the solid evergreen "base plantings" around dwellings, so frequently seen of late, and especially where large-growing conifers are used. The somewhat pleasing effect of the first few seasons is dearly paid for when the taller growing trees become thin, leggy and worthless (from overcrowding) and everything must be ripped up and the space replanted. Of course such procedure is doubly profitable to the Nurseryman—if you can trust him the second time!

Evergreens like all plants *must have room to develop* and no planting should be made without a knowledge and consideration of the *eventual* sizes and habits of the material used.

Descriptions of trees and shrubs in this catalog are drawn largely from Arnold Arboretum Bulletins and Rehder's "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," a work that should be owned by all plant lovers.

Note.—The heights given immediately after the names are approximate heights reached by the trees and shrubs under most favorable conditions, first under cultivation and then as observed in their native habitat, particularly the larger varieties.

"Standardized Plant Names" is authority for all names used in this catalog

		Each	10	100
ABIES, Fir.				
concolor, White Fir. 60-120 ft.				
Hardy in southern Canada. Bluish-green leaves and handsome pyramidal growth. One of the most successful of American Firs for cultivation, withstanding heat and drought well. Makes a magnificent lawn specimen.				
	9-12 in.	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$120.00
	12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
	18-24 in.	4.50	40.50	363.00
	2-3 ft.	7.00	63.00	567.00
	3-4 ft.	9.00	81.00	
	4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00	
fraseri, Fraser Fir. 35-60 ft.				
A fine species of "Balsam" Fir from the Carolina Mountains, very superior to the Northern Balsam Fir.				
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
homolepis (brachyphylla), Nikko Fir. 60-120 ft.				
Very hardy and is proving one of the most satisfactory and ornamental Firs at the Arnold Arboretum. A broad pyramidal tree, densely branched to the ground, with dark green lustrous foliage.				
	3-4 ft.	9.00	81.00	
nobilis, Noble Fir. 100-260 ft.				
A truly "Noble" Fir, native of Northern California and Washington. Bluish-green thick foliage, bark of old trees reddish-brown.				
	6-9 in.	.75	6.75	
veitchi, Veitch Fir. 60-80 ft.				
One of the very best Firs of broad pyramidal habit almost equalling White Fir in beauty. Very hardy.				
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	\$1.00
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uvaursi. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)				
BERBERIS julianae, Wintergreen Barberry. 5-7 ft.				
Tall shrub with pale branches and spines, thick, dark green leaves, clusters of yellow flowers and blue-black fruit.				
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

	Each	10	100
CHAMAECYPARIS, Cypress and Retinospora.			
obtusa, Hinoki Cypress. 30-120 ft.			
Tree to 120 feet tall in Japan; rarely over 30 feet in cultivation. Very handsome with dark green lustrous foliage, very dense, Japanese effect.			
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
pisifera, Sawara Retinospora. 40-100 ft.			
One of the best and hardiest of the Retinosporas.			
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
pisifera aurea, Golden Sawara Retinospora. 30-40 ft.			
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
pisifera filifera, Thread Retinospora. 15-25 ft.			
Branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous.			
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
pisifera plumosa, Plume Retinospora. 12-20 ft.			
Dense conical habit. Foliage and branchlets giving feathery appearance.			
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
pisifera squarrosa, Moss Retinospora. 15-30 ft.			
Densely branched bushy tree or shrub with spreading feathery branchlets. Silvery foliage.			
9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
Slender Hinoki Cypress (C. obtusa gracilis). 10-12 ft.			
A graceful narrow form, compact, dark green foliage.			
2-2½ ft.	6.00	54.00	
CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)			
DAPHNE cneorum. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)			
JUNIPERUS, Juniper, Redcedar and Savin.			
chinensis pfitzeriana, Pfitzer Juniper. 3-5 ft.			
Broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches. Grayish-green. One of the best dwarf forms.			
1-2 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
chinensis sargentii, Sargent Juniper. 6 in.-1 ft.			
Introduced by Arnold Arboretum. "The originals here are now dense mats of bright green foliage, 10 feet across and only a few inches high."			
(See illustration on page 11.)			
6-9 in.	4.00	36.00	
18-24 in.	8.00	72.00	
communis columnaris.			
Garden form of very columnar habit.			
2-3 ft.	8.00	72.00	
communis depressa, Prostrate Juniper. 1-4 ft.			
The beautiful New England type and the best of ground covers. Very hardy and thrives in light or heavy soils.			
6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	2.75	24.60	221.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	
communis suecica, Swedish Juniper. 15-40 ft.			
Columnar form with rather spreading light bluish-green leaves; branchlets with nodding tips.			
1-2 ft.	2.50	22.50	
2-2½ ft.	4.00	36.00	
excelsa, Greek Juniper. 30-65 ft.			
Columnar habit and glaucous foliage.			
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
hibernica, Irish Juniper. 10-20 ft.			
Similar to Swedish Juniper, but leaves shorter, less spreading and dark green; tips of branchlets are upright.			
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
sabina, Savin. 6-15 ft.			
Spreading or procumbent shrub rarely with erect stem. Fine for rock work and dwarf plantings.			
9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.25	21.00	195.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

JUNIPERUS, Continued

	Each	10	100
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virginiana, Redcedar. 30-100 ft.

Tree with many forms from narrow columnar to broadly conical. Our hardy New England type is far superior to the western and southern forms.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
9-12 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
6-8 ft.	10.00	90.00	
8-10 ft.	16.00	144.00	
10-12 ft.	24.00	216.00	
12-14 ft.	30.00	270.00	
14-16 ft.	40.00	360.00	
16-18 ft.	50.00	450.00	
18-20 ft.	60.00	540.00	
20-22 ft.	70.00	630.00	

virginiana cannarti, Cannart Redcedar. 6-10 ft.

Compact pyramidal form with dark green leaves and bluish bloomy fruits profusely produced.

12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	
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virginiana glauca, Silver Redcedar. 20-40 ft.

Form with steel-blue foliage.	3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00
	4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00

virginiana keteleeri. 15-20 ft.

Compact pyramidal form with ascending branches and dark green scale-like foliage.

2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
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KALMIA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

PICEA, Spruce.

asperata. 60-100 ft.

Rare; the most vigorous of the Chinese Spruces; general appearance somewhat similar to Norway Spruce. The yellowish-brown buds are very beautiful as they open up.

2-3 ft.	10.00	90.00	
3-4 ft.	15.00	135.00	

canadensis (alba; glauca), White Spruce. 60-120 ft.

Very hardy and beautiful ornamental species of dense habit, with light bluish-green foliage, particularly suitable for shore planting.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	

canadensis albertiana, Alberta (Black Hills) Spruce. 50-160 ft.

Compact pyramidal form from Wyoming and Montana. Dark green foliage.

6-9 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00

engelmanni, Engelmann Spruce. 60-150 ft.

Tree with slender spreading branches in closely arranged whorles, forming a dense and narrow pyramid. Leaves bluish-green to steel-blue; flowers purple. Very ornamental tree.

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	

excelsa, Norway Spruce. 40-150 ft.

Spreading branches and usually pendulous branchlets. Handsome tree of rapid growth.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	204.00

koyamai, Koyamai Spruce. 40-60 ft.

Narrow pyramidal tree. Native of Japan and Korea, introduced in 1914 by E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, where it has proved hardy. One of the best new Conifers.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	

montigena. 6-150 ft.

A west China species introduced in 1910. The opening terminal buds are very conspicuous and beautiful.

2-3 ft.	15.00		
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omorika, Serbian Spruce. 50-60 ft.

Perhaps the finest species for Northern latitudes, reaching 50-60 feet in cultivation. Forms a narrow pyramidal head.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2½-3 ft.	10.00		

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



View in Kelsey-Highlands Nursery showing young Rhododendrons with "water sprinkler system" and avenue of Specimen Koster Blue Spruce.

PICEA, Continued	Each	10	100
pungens, Green Colorado Spruce. 80-100 ft.			
Handsome tree of symmetrical habit with light-colored foliage. Very popular as a lawn tree and for dry climates. One of the best of all Spruces.			
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
pungens glauca, Blue Colorado Spruce. 80-100 ft.			
Selected from seedling types but not grafted. Bluish-white foliage.			
12-18 in.	4.00	36.00	324.00
18-24 in.	6.00	54.00	
2-3 ft.	10.00	90.00	
7-8 ft.	40.00		
8-9 ft.	50.00		
9-10 ft.	65.00		
10-12 ft.	90.00		
12-14 ft.	110.00		
pungens kosteri, Koster Blue Spruce. 40-60 ft.			
These are true Koster variety, very bluish-white foliage and pendulous branches. Perfect specimens in every respect.			
9-10 ft.	90.00	810.00	
10-12 ft.	120.00	1080.00	
12-14 ft.	150.00	1350.00	
14-16 ft.	175.00	1575.00	
PIERIS. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)			
PINUS, Pine.			
banksiana, Jack Pine. 50-70 ft.			
Tree to 70 feet, usually much lower. The hardiest of American Pines. Very valuable for planting on dry and sandy soil; picturesque growth.			
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
densiflora, Japanese Red Pine. 60-100 ft.			
Tree to 100 feet tall, in cultivation much less. Handsome ornamental Japanese Pine of rapid growth when young, very picturesque when older.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
excelsa, Himalayan Pine. 75-150 ft.			
Very handsome pine with wide-spreading branches and long slender drooping leaves, grayish or bluish green. White Pine Group.			
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
flexilis, Limber Pine. 40-50 ft.			
A hardy, usually low Pine with spreading branches densely clothed with dark green leaves. Adapted for planting on rocky slopes. White Pine Group.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PINUS, Continued

	Each	10	100
jeffreyi, Jeffrey Pine. 60-120 ft. A distinct and ornamental Pine remarkable for its long leaves; very hardy. Black Pine Group.	12-18 in. 1.25 18-24 in. 2.00	11.25 18.00	102.00 162.00
koraiensis, Korean Pine. 40-100 ft. Of slow growth; one of the best hardy Pines for small gardens. White Pine Group.	12-18 in. .75 18-24 in. 1.25 2-3 ft. 3.00	6.75 11.25 27.00	
montana mughus, Mugho Pine. Perhaps the most useful of the Dwarf Pines for foundation planting, rockeries and borders of shrubberies. Very shrubby and low.	6-9 in. 1.00 9-12 in. 1.50 12-18 in. 2.50	9.00 13.50 22.50	81.00 120.00 204.00
monticola, Western White Pine. 40-100 ft. Apparently slow growing in the East. Similar to White Pine but of narrower and denser habit.	2-3 ft. 2.00 3-4 ft. 3.00 4-5 ft. 5.00 5-6 ft. 7.00 6-8 ft. 9.00	18.00 27.00 45.00 63.00 81.00	
nigra, Austrian Pine. 40-100 ft. Very handsome, vigorous Pine of regular habit with stout spreading branches and long dark green leaves.	12-18 in. 1.50 18-24 in. 2.50 2-3 ft. 3.50	13.50 22.50 31.50	120.00 204.00 282.00
ponderosa, Western Yellow Pine. 50-230 ft. Tree occasionally to 230 feet tall, probably 50-75 feet in cultivation. Important timber tree somewhat resembling Austrian Pine. Very fine ornamental.	12-18 in. 1.50 2-3 ft. 3.00 3-4 ft. 4.00 4-5 ft. 6.00	13.50 27.00 36.00 54.00	120.00 240.00 324.00 486.00
pungens, Table Mountain Pine. 30-50 ft. A very picturesque dark-foliaged species, usually of irregular growth which gives a "Japanesy" effect. Beautiful large brown cones hang on indefinitely.	18-24 in. 1.00 2-2½ ft. 2.00	9.00 18.00	81.00 162.00
resinosa, Red Pine. 45-70 ft. Long dark green leaves; ornamental Pine of vigorous growth, one of the best for northern gardens.	9-12 in. .50 12-18 in. .75 18-24 in. 1.50 2-3 ft. 2.50	4.50 6.75 13.50 22.50	39.00 60.00 120.00 204.00
sinensis (tabulaeformis), Chinese Pine. 50-75 ft. A west China species, introduced in 1909. The limbs have red bark, while the growth is symmetrical.	12-18 in. 1.50 18-24 in. 2.50	13.50 22.50	
strobus, White Pine. 50-150 ft. Hardy in Canada. One of the most valuable ornamental Pines; of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age.	12-18 in. .75 18-24 in. 1.25 2-3 ft. 2.00 3-4 ft. 3.00 4-5 ft. 4.00	6.75 11.25 18.00 27.00 36.00	60.00 102.00 162.00
Larger sizes, and clipped specimens 6 to 14 ft., up to \$75.00 each.			
sylvestris, Scotch Pine. 40-70 ft. Tree with spreading branches becoming broad and round-topped, and picturesque. Bark bright red.	12-18 in. .50 18-24 in. 1.00 2-3 ft. 2.40	4.50 9.00 21.00	39.00 81.00 195.00
thunbergi, Japanese Black Pine. 60-100 ft. Large winter buds silvery-white. A handsome picturesque tree of the Black Pine Group.	12-18 in. 1.00 18-24 in. 2.00 4-5 ft. 5.00 5-6 ft. 8.00 6-8 ft. 12.00	9.00 18.00 45.00 72.00 108.00	81.00 162.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PSEUDOTSUGA

douglasi, Douglasfir. 50-200 ft.

In nature attaining 200 feet in height and more; in cultivation probably 50-75 feet. Forms a pyramidal tree of dense yet graceful habit. Very hardy and one of the best ornamental Conifers in cultivation.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
4-5 ft.	8.00	72.00	
5-6 ft.	10.00	90.00	

RHODODENDRON. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

TAXUS, Yew.

baccata repandens, Spreading English Yew. 2-4 ft.

A low almost prostrate form with long and wide-spreading and dark bluish-green foliage.

18-24 in.	6.00	54.00
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canadensis, Canada Yew. 2-6 ft.

Low diffuse shrub, very hardy and especially useful as undergrowth in shady woods, and for shady banks.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
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cuspidata, Japanese Yew. 20-50 ft.

Slow growing, perfectly hardy, the dark green foliage retaining its color through the winter.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	

cuspidata nana, Dwarf Japanese Yew. 3-7 ft.

Shrubby form of preceding and compact growth.

6-9 in.	1.50	13.50
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media hicksi, Hicks Yew.

Distinctly columnar form and perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum.

6-9 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
9-12 in.	3.50	31.50	
2-2½ ft.	6.00		

THUJA, Arborvitae.

American Green Arborvitae.

Compact narrow pyramidal form with lustrous dark green leaves.

12-18 in.	1.75	15.75
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American Pyramidal Arborvitae (*occidentalis pyramidalis*). 8-20 ft.

Narrow pyramidal growth, very suitable for formal plantings.

12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	

Douglas Golden Arborvitae.

A golden-leaf form, the name doubtfully authentic.

12-18 in.	2.50	22.50
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douglasi spiralis.

Narrow form with twisted foliage, name doubtfully authentic.

2-3 ft.	4.50	40.50
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occidentalis, American Arborvitae. 60 ft.

Rarely attaining 60 feet. Very hardy and very useful in landscape plantings. Fine for hedges and windbreaks.

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	2.75	24.75	221.00
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
4-5 ft.	6.50	58.50	

occidentalis alba, Queen Victoria Arborvitae.

In this variety the tips of the young branchlets are white.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	4.50	40.50

occidentalis columbia, Columbia Arborvitae.

Strong habit; foliage "with a beautiful silvery variegation."

12-18 in.	3.50	31.50
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occidentalis compacta, Parsons Arborvitae.

Globose, light green foliage.

12-18 in.	2.50	22.50
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occidentalis ellwangeriana, Tom Thumb Arborvitae.

A low broad pyramidal form, much used in formal plantings.

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00
2-2½ ft.	4.50	40.50

occidentalis globosa, American Globe Arborvitae.

Dwarf globose form for rockeries and formal effects.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	



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**Carolina Hemlock in Arnold
Arboretum**



**A 25 Foot Austrian Pine at
Kelsey-Highlands Nursery**

At Kelsey-Highlands Nursery at East Boxford may be seen hundreds of specimen Redcedar, Austrian, Scotch and White Pines, Firs, Spruces, etc., up to 25 ft. which are safely moved with a large ball. *Immediate effects* may be had by the use of large material. A personal inspection is invited.



The rare Sargent Juniper at Arnold Arboretum. See page 6 for prices.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

THUJA, Continued		Each	10	100
occidentalis hoveyi, Hovey Arborvitae.				
"Dwarf dense ovate-globose form with bright green foliage."				
	12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	
	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
occidentalis lutea, George Peabody Arborvitae.				
Rather strong-growing pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.				
	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
	2-2½ ft.	4.50	40.50	
occidentalis reidi, Reid Arborvitae.				
Small-leaved form, quite dwarf and retaining color in winter.				
	12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	
occidentalis vervaeneana, Vervaene Arborvitae.				
Upright form with bronze winter effects.				
	18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
	2-2½ ft.	4.00	36.00	
	2½-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
occidentalis wareana, Ware (Siberian) Arborvitae.				
Broadly pyramidal, dense type with shiny, blue-green foliage, very desirable.				
	12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
	18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	324.00
	2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
	3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
occidentalis woodwardi, Woodward Arborvitae.				
Dense globose form with deep green leaves.				
	12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
orientalis, Oriental Arborvitae.				
Pyramidal or bushy tree, low branched, and much cultivated in Japan for its beauty.				
	2-3 ft.	4.50	40.50	
	3-4 ft.	6.50	58.50	
Rosenthal Arborvitae.				
Columnar form with lustrous dark green leaves.				
	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
Ware Globe Arborvitae.				
Variety of Dwarf globe form.				
	12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
	18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
TSUGA, Hemlock.				
canadensis, Canada Hemlock. 40-100 ft.				
Attaining rarely 100 feet or more in height. One of our handsomest ornamental trees for lawn or forest plantings or for hedges. Sizes from 6 feet up are extra heavy specimens. Stands severe clipping.				
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
sieboldi, Siebold Hemlock. 50-100 ft.				
In Japan attaining 100 feet. A valuable variety but not as useful as the Carolina and Canada species.				
	2-2½ ft.	10.00	90.00	
caroliniana, Carolina Hemlock. 30-70 ft.				
Rarely attaining 70 feet in height, in cultivation 30-50 feet, Carolina Hemlock is unique in habit, with dark, dense, tufted foliage on sweeping pendulous branches with a "Japanesque effect." It is hardier and more adapted to trying city atmospheres than the Canada Hemlock and seems to thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly. The late Professor Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, says, in a letter dated October 30, 1923: "As you know, I consider this tree (Carolina Hemlock) the handsomest Conifer we can grow in New England."				
	12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
	2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
	3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	567.00
	4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00	972.00
	5-6 ft.	20.00	180.00	1620.00
	6-7 ft.	30.00	270.00	

Kelsey's Hardy American Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Andromedas and Other Broadleaf Evergreens

All native species are perfectly hardy in the latitude of Quebec if given proper soil conditions and exposure or location.

Many desirable hybrids are not hardy, so we offer only those named sorts which, with care, may be successfully grown in this latitude. For general planting and for most successful results we must turn to our hardy native species, using the hybrids sparingly or where specially protected by mass planting of the indigenous sorts. Not even in Asia do Rhododendrons grow so luxuriantly as in our own southern Allegheny Mountains, where they attain a height of 30 feet and more, assuming tree-like proportions. They must be seen in their native lavishness of growth and bloom, on the mountain sides or hanging over the dashing, ice-cold streams and waterfalls, to be properly appreciated, and a trip to the high Carolina mountains in spring and early summer is a never-to-be-forgotten series of joys to the lover of nature.

With proper knowledge and experience this beauty and wildness may be transferred to our gardens and lawns. Our long experience is at the service of customers at all times.

Be sure and read "The Successful Rhododendron Bed" on page 49.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

uvaursi, Bearberry.

This is perhaps the finest ground cover we have, as it thrives equally well in sandy and loamy soils forming a dense low mat of dark green foliage. Most useful for covering banks and for large rockeries. Pink bell-shaped flowers and scarlet berries.

	Each	10	100
3-6 in. (in pots)	\$.50	\$4.50	\$39.00
6-9 in. (in pots)	.75	6.75	60.00
9-12 in. (in pots)	1.00	9.00	81.00

CALLUNA, Heather.

vulgaris, Scotch Heather. 1-3 ft.

Entirely hardy in New England, blooming in July and August. Flowers rosy-pink in dense racemes. There are no more charming low ground covers than the Scotch Heather and its varieties, where the conditions are favorable. They thrive in peaty, sandy soil of acid reaction, and do not object to an open sunny location. Fine for rockeries.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00

vulgaris alba, White Heather.

Variety with pure white flowers.

3-6 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
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vulgaris alporti, Alport Heather.

Rather tall with crimson flowers and dark or grayish leaves.

6-9 in. (2 in. pots)	.75	6.75	60.00
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vulgaris aurea.

Very dwarf 4 to 6 in. and striking golden foliage.

2-4 in. (2 in. pots)	.75	6.75	60.00
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vulgaris cuprea.

Leaves golden in summer, bronze in winter.

3-6 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
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vulgaris elata.

A taller and more open variety of White Heather. Name doubtfully authentic.

3-6 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
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vulgaris nana, Moss Heather.

Very dwarf; moss-like foliage, purple flowers.

6-8 in.	1.50	13.50	
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vulgaris searlei, Searle Heather.

Tall with loose feathery growth; flowers white, late.

3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	
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KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

		Each	10	100
CHAMAEDAPHNE, calyculata.				
Leatherleaf. 2-3 ft.				
An aquatic evergreen growing well in peaty soil and suitable for ericaceous plantings.				
	9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
DAPHNE, Daphne.				
cnereum, Rose Daphne. 1-3 ft.				
A most beautiful low hardy shrub; the fragrant pink blossoms nestling among the green leaves in the month of May are very attractive. Fine for rocky.				
	6-9 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	12-15 in.	4.00	36.00	324.00
ERICA.				
carnea, Spring Heath.				
Low spreading shrub, rosy-red flowers with dark red anthers.				
	6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	
stricta, Corsican Heath. 1-4 ft.				
A summer blooming Heath, rosy purple. Seems hardy in this vicinity.				
	3-6 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
EUONYMUS. (For Evergreen Euonymus see under Vines.)				
GALAX, aphylla.				
Galax. 8-12 in.				
Beautiful heart-shaped leaves and white spike of flowers 10-12 inches high. Leaves turn brilliant scarlet when exposed to the sun. Splendid ground cover for Rhododendron Bed, and wildwood planting.				
	Clumps	.50	4.50	39.00
GAYLUSSACIA, Huckleberry.				
brachycera, Box Huckleberry. 6-12 in.				
A very rare dwarf suitable for ground cover, pygmy hedges, etc.				
	Small pot plants	1.50	13.50	
ILEX, Holly.				
opaca, American Holly. 15-50 ft.				
One of our most beautiful American broadleaf Evergreens associated everywhere with Christmas. Brilliant scarlet fruit hangs on until late spring.				
	6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	
KALMIA, Kalmia.				
latifolia, Mountainlaurel. 6-40 ft.				
The surpassing beauty of this broadleaf shrub is known to all plantlovers. It is attractive the year round but is really gorgeous in Spring with its clustered masses of white or bluish flowers. This is a specialty at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery.				
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	Clumps 18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
	Clumps 2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
	Clumps 3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
LEDUM, Labradortea.				
groenlandicum, True Labradortea. 1-4 ft.				
Evergreen leaves woolly brown underneath; handsome white flowers.				
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
LEIOPHYLLUM, Sandmyrtle.				
buxifolium, Box Sandmyrtle. 1-4 ft.				
A charming heather-like plant requiring a sand-peat soil; covered with white flowers with pink stamens.				
	6-9 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
buxifolium prostratum, Allegheny Sandmyrtle.				
Prostrate form of the preceding.				
	3-6 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
LEUCOTHOE, Leucothoe.				
catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe. 3-8 ft.				
Invaluable as a border or undershrub and for edging the Rhododendron and Azalea plantation. The "spray" foliage turns a rich bronze in Autumn.				
	Clumps 6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	Clumps 12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
MAHONIA, Hollygrape.				
aquifolium, Oregon Hollygrape. 3-6 ft.				
Spiny lustrous dark green foliage. Yellow panicle flowers followed by clusters of bluish-black fruit.				
	6-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
PACHISTIMA, Pachistima.				
canbyi, Canby Pachistima. 6-10 in.				
Remarkably dainty, low shrub forming a dense evergreen carpet.				
	1-3 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PACHYSANDRA, *Pachysandra*.

terminalis, Japanese *Pachysandra*. 6-9 in.

Grows from 6-9 inches high and is one of the best ground covers and unusually hardy. Useful for bordering walks and drives under evergreen shrub planting.

Strong plants .25 1.75 15.00

PIERIS, *Andromeda*.

floribunda, Mountain *Andromeda*. 2-6 ft.

Dense, much-branched shrub, 2-6 feet tall. White nodding flowers in April and May. Perfectly hardy near Boston.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.75	15.00	141.00
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00



CAROLINA RHODODENDRON
Clear pink



ALLEGHENY SANDMYRTLE
White with Pink stamens



Photograph by Harlan P. Kelsey

The KALMIA or MOUNTAINLAUREL at Arnold Arboretum, with background of tall evergreens

Rhododendrons

THE Native American Rhododendrons are the best for American planting, being hardier than both the "hybrids" and the many Asiatic species. Even where the hardier of the hybrid varieties are successful, the dark-foliaged American species, maximum and catawbiense, should form the main background. *For full instructions on successfully growing ericaceous plants, see "The Successful Rhododendron Bed," page 49.*

RHODODENDRON, Rhododendron. Each 10 100

Boule de Neige.

Very hardy dwarf variety, with conspicuous trusses of pure white flowers.

9-12 in.	\$6.00	\$54.00
12-18 in.	8.00	72.00

carolinianum, Carolina Rhododendron. 4-8 ft.

A clear pink American species, introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey many years ago. There is no magenta shade in the flowers. Entirely hardy and fine for massing on hillsides and in rockeries.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00
2-3 ft.	7.00	63.00
3-4 ft.	9.00	81.00

carolinianum album. 3-6 ft.

Pure white form of the Carolina Rhododendron.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	\$162.00
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	

catawbiense, Catawba Rhododendron. 20 ft.

The hardest and best all-round Rhododendron and the one which supplied color and hardness to the cultivated hybrids. Color, bright red-purple but with considerable variation. Leaves dark shiny green.

9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	

catawbiense compacta, Kelsey Catawba Rhododendron. 4-12 ft.

A dense growing variety discovered and introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey.

Very distinct from the catawbiense type.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00

catawbiense, Named Hybrids. 6-20 ft.

Three year grafts of the hardiest sorts.

Album Elegans, Light blush.

Atrosanguineum, Deep blood-red.

Caractacus, Rich warm crimson.

Catawbiense Album, White.

Delicatissimum, Flesh-pink.

E. S. Rand, Rich scarlet.

Everest (Everestianum), Rosy lilac, spotted yellow.

F. D. Godman, Crimson with dark blotch.

F. L. Ames, Large flowers, white center, pink margin.

H. W. Sargent, Crimson.

Kettledrum, Rich crimson.

Lady Armstrong, Rose, beautifully spotted.

Mrs. Charles Sargent, Fringed petals, bright pink, yellow eye.

Parsons Grandiflorum, Lilac.

Roseum Elegans, Rosy-purple.

9-12 in.	4.00	36.00
12-18 in.	6.00	54.00
18-24 in.	10.00	90.00

catawbiense, Seedling Hybrids, Unnamed. 6-20 ft.

The seed from which these were grown were gathered from the choicest

named hybrids.	9-12 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
	12-18 in.	3.50	31.50	282.00

dahuricum, Dahurian Rhododendron. 6-10 ft.

Leaves deciduous or sometimes persistent. Rose-colored flowers one inch across in early April.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

RHODODENDRON, Continued

dahuricum x *mucronulatum*.

A cross between two fine species, with results yet undetermined.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	

laetivirens, Wilson *Rhododendron*. 3-10 ft.

Dense growing with masses of bright rose-colored flowers.

9-12 in.	5.00	45.00	
12-18 in.	8.00	72.00	
18-24 in.	12.00	108.00	

maximum, Rosebay *Rhododendron*. 10-40 ft.

The white or pink-tinged flowers and late-blooming habit make this species invaluable for hardy *Rhododendron* plantings.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
12-18 in. Clump	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in. Clump	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft. Clump	4.50	40.50	363.00
3-4 ft. Clump	6.00	54.00	486.00

mucronulatum, Korean *Rhododendron*. 6 ft.

A hardy Asiatic species. Flowers rose-colored, handsome scarlet Fall coloring.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.50	31.50	

SHORTIA.

galacifolia, Oconee-bells. 6-9 in.

A beautiful and rare low evergreen, with galax-shaped and white bell-shaped flowers in earliest Spring. A dainty ground-cover thriving under *Rhododendrons* and *Kalmias*. Our introduction.

.75	6.75	60.00
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VINCA, Periwinkle.

minor, Common Periwinkle.

Hardy evergreen trailing herb. Flowers lilac-blue. A splendid ground-cover.

Strong plants	.25	2.10	18.00
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minor alba, White Common Periwinkle.

A white variety of preceding. 1 year (pots)

.40	3.60	33.00
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6-9 in. (pots)	.50	4.50	39.00
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The BEARBERRY, *Arctostaphylos uvaursi*, taking possession of a sand bank on Cape Cod. Our most beautiful Hardy Trailing Ground Cover. See page 13.



© 1928 by Harlan P. Kelsey

In May in the famous Arnold Arboretum collection of Flowering Crabs.

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery offers 27 of the best varieties. See Pages 30 and 31 for descriptions and prices.

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

	Each	10	100
ACER, Maple.			
buergerianum (<i>trifidum</i>), Trident Maple.			
Small tree from China and Japan.			
1-2 ft.	\$.75	\$ 6.75	
ginnala , Amur Maple. 12-20 ft.			
Yellowish fragrant flowers.			
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
pennsylvanicum , Striped Maple. 20-40 ft.			
Slender tree with beautiful green-striped bark.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	\$ 48.00
2-3 ft.	.80	7.20	63.00
platanoides , Norway Maple. 100 ft.			
One of the best street trees and very free from disease.			
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Pyramidal Silver Maple (<i>Acer dasycarpum pyramidale</i>).			
Columnar form of the Silver Maple.			
8-10 ft.	6.00	54.00	
10-12 ft.	8.00	72.00	
rubrum , Red Maple. 30-120 ft.			
Rarely over 50 feet under cultivation. Flowers red or scarlet, rarely yellowish. Foliage turns brilliant scarlet, or orange, in Autumn.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
Clumps 4-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	
saccharum , Sugar Maple. 50-120 ft.			
Excellent street and shade tree of upright dense growth, turning bright scarlet and orange in Autumn.			
6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
8-10 ft.	2.40	21.00	195.00
spicatum , Mountain Maple. 8-30 ft.			
Valuable undershrub rarely 30 feet high in the wild. Leaves turn yellow and scarlet.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
AMELANCHIER, Shadblow.			
canadensis , Downy Shadblow. 6-15 ft.			
Shrub or small tree, usually in clump form.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
Dwarf Juneberry.			
A dwarf variety as yet unidentified.			
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
laevis , Allegheny Shadblow. 20-40 ft.			
The most graceful and handsomest species differing from all others; purplish young foliage and drooping racemes of large white flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
AMORPHA, False-indigo.			
fragrans (<i>fruticosa angustifolia</i>).			
Dwarf variety, narrow foliage, conspicuous purple-blue flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
fruticosa , Indigobush. 8-20 ft.			
Light green pinnate leaves, purple-blue flowers in clustered spikes.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
tennesseensis , Tennessee-indigo. 4-5 ft.			
Shrub 5 feet or over. 6 inch clustered spikes, and violet-purple flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
ARALIA, Aralia.			
spinosa , Devils-walkingstick. 10-40 ft.			
Large leaves and enormous flower clusters.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
ARONIA, Chokeberry.			
arbutifolia , Red Chokeberry. 4-10 ft.			
Shrub rarely to 10 feet. Bright red fruit; excellent undershrub.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

ARONIA, Continued		Each	10	100
melanocarpa, Black Chokeberry. 4-8 ft.				
Shining black fruit.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.00	27.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft. heavy	1.60	14.40	129.00
AZALEA, Azalea.				
arborescens, Sweet Azalea. 5-15 ft.				
In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers with pink stamens appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3-6 feet broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late Autumn. The clumps offered have from 25-75 stems and are heavily budded; very heavy balls.				
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	2-3 ft. Clumps	4.50	40.50	363.00
	3-4 ft. Clumps	7.00	63.00	567.00
calendulacea, Flame Azalea. 6-15 ft.				
The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet 'fiery' I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea, as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest redlead, orange, and bright gold, as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of Azalea calendulacea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 inches are budded. These Azalea calendulaceas are splendid clumps, with a mass of buds, and range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red.				
	18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
	2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
	3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	567.00
	4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	
canescens, Piedmont Azalea, 3-10 ft.				
Deep pink flowers and quite fragrant.				
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
japonica, Japanese Azalea. 6 ft.				
Flowers salmon-red, brick-red or carmine. The type grown at Arnold Arboretum.				
	6-9 in.	1.60	14.40	129.00
	9-12 in.	2.25	20.25	180.00
kaempferi, Torch Azalea. 8 ft.				
Bright orange-red flowers with yellow anthers. Very handsome; hardy in New England.				
	9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
	12-18 in.	2.25	21.00	
kosteri.				
Hybrid forms from kaempferi.				
	9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
ledifolia, Snow Azalea. 4-8 ft.				
Half-evergreen shrub, with large fragrant white flowers, very conspicuous.				
	9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
Louisa Hunnewell.				
A wonderful hybrid, japonicum x molle, with large orange-red flowers.				
	6-9 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
nudiflora, Pinxterbloom. 2-10 ft.				
Beautiful clear pink, blooming very early, just following Azalea vaseyi.				
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
	18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
poukhanensis, Korean Azalea. 1-3 ft.				
A beautiful variety, perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum; flowering freely as a small plant; the purple-lilac color of the flowers is unique among the Azaleas.				
	9-12 in.	3.50	31.50	
	12-18 in.	4.50	40.50	
quinquefolia rosea. 6-24 ft.				
Handsome shrub with soft-pink flowers in spring and orange to crimson leaves in autumn.				
	6-9 in.	1.50	13.50	
rosea, Downy Pinxterbloom. 4-6 ft.				
Hardy American species; with bright rose-colored flowers.				
	6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	
schlippenbachii, Royal Azalea. 3-8 ft.				
With very large pale rose-colored flowers, upper lobes spotted reddish brown				
	3-6 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

AZALEA, Continued

Each 10 100

vaseyi, Pinkshell Azalea. 6-15 ft.

This showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep, dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00

viscosa, Swamp Azalea. 10-12 ft.

White, sometimes tinged with pink. Makes fine clumps, often reaching a height of 10-12 feet. Quite fragrant.

12-18 in. Clumps	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in. Clumps	1.75	15.75	141.00
2-3 ft. Clumps	2.50	22.50	201.00
3-4 ft. Clumps	4.00	36.00	

BERBERIS, Barberry.

thunbergi, Japanese Barberry. 3-8 ft.

Dense shrub. Large brilliant red fruit and brilliant scarlet Fall coloring. Widely used for hedges and ornamental planting.

6-12 in.	.25	1.80	12.00
12-18 in.	.35	2.75	24.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00

thunbergi maximowiczii, Coral Barberry. 3-8 ft.

Variety of Berberis thunbergi with more brilliant fruit and coloring.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

vernae, Verna Barberry. 4-6 ft.

A distinct and graceful spreading shrub with slender branches and dense racemes of small yellow flowers.

6-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	

vulgaris, European Barberry. 4-12 ft.

A vigorous upright shrub with golden flowers and conspicuous bright red fruit.

6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

BETULA, Birch.

alba, European White Birch. 60 ft.

Shining white bark.

2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	

nigra, River Birch. 50-90 ft.

A conspicuous and graceful tree with reddish bark, liking moist sandy soil.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
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papyrifera, Canoe Birch. 60-100 ft.

Ornamental tree rarely over 100 feet high. Very white trunk and loose graceful head when older.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
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BUDDLEIA, Butterflybush.

davidi magnifica, Oxeye Butterflybush. 3-8 ft.

Large deep rose-purple flowers with deep orange eye in dense spikes.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
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davidi superba, Juno Butterflybush.

Even larger panicles than the preceding.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
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davidi veitchiana, Veitch Butterflybush. 5-8 ft.

Mauve-colored flowers with bright orange eye.

12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
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CALYCANTHUS, Sweetshrub.

floridus, Common Sweetshrub. 4-8 ft.

A fragrant bush with chocolate-colored flowers.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
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CARAGANA arborescens, Siberian Peatree. 8-20 ft.

Bright yellow flowers.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	

CARPINUS, Hornbeam.

caroliniana, American Hornbeam. 15-40 ft.

Bushy tree rarely 40 feet; slender branches and dark bluish-green foliage.

A fine hedge plant.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

CERCIS, Redbud.	Each	10	100
canadensis, American Redbud. 15-35 ft.			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
CHIONANTHUS, Fringetree.			
virginica, White Fringetree. 5-30 ft.			
Large shrub or slender tree rarely to 30 feet. Very fragrant; 4-6 inch pendulous white-fringed flowers.			
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
CLETHRA, Clethra.			
acuminata, Cinnamon Clethra. 8-20 ft.			
Picturesque upright growth, with cinnamon-colored bark. Recurved panicles, white.	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
alnifolia, Summersweet. 3-15 ft.			
Flowers fragrant in erect paniced racemes. July-September.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
barbinervis, Tree Clethra. 12-25 ft.			
Japanese species, very attractive with abundant fragrant flowers in paniced racemes.	2-3 ft.	1.50	
tomentosa, Woolly Clethra. 4-8 ft.			
Latter blooming than Clethra alnifolia, otherwise quite similar.	1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00
			81.00
CORNUS, Dogwood.			
alba sibirica, Coral Dogwood. 6-10 ft.			
Branches bright coral-red.	18-24 in.	.40	3.60
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	33.00
alternifolia, Pagoda Dogwood. 12-25 ft.			
A distinctive green-barked small tree, with curious whorled branches in horizontal tiers. Bluish-black fruit on red pedicels.	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
			33.00
amomum, Silky Dogwood. 3-10 ft.			
Shrub with purple branches. Fruit blue, sometimes partly white.	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
			48.00
florida, Flowering Dogwood. 10-40 ft.			
This is one of the handsomest American trees and makes a wonderful show in early Spring with its pure white bracted-flowers and in Autumn brilliant scarlet fruit.	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
6-8 ft.		8.00	
paniculata, Gray Dogwood. 6-12 ft.			
Handsome white paniced flowers and white fruit on red peduncles in Autumn. Good for bird cover.	12-18 in.	.40	3.60
			33.00
sanguinea, Bloodtwig Dogwood. 6-12 ft.			
Purple or dark-red branches.	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	60.00
			81.00
stolonifera, Redosier Dogwood. 6-8 ft.			
Dark red-blood branches; white fruit.	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	39.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	60.00
			81.00
CORYLUS, Hazelnut.			
americana, American Hazelnut. 3-10 ft.			
Good for under cover.	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	48.00
COTONEASTER, Cotoneaster.			
apiculata. 3-4 ft.			
A beautiful species with closely overlapping branches forming wide mounds covered with rose-pink globular flowers and later studded with lustrous bright scarlet berries.	6-9 in. (pots)	2.00	18.00
bullata. 2½ ft.			
Spreading shrub with pink flowers and brilliant red fruit in early Fall.	9-12 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50
12-18 in. (pots)	2.00	18.00	120.00
dielsiana, Diels Cotoneaster. 6 ft.			
Slender arching branches; fruit pendulous, coral-red.	9-12 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50
12-18 in. (pots)	2.00	18.00	120.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	162.00
divaricata, Spreading Cotoneaster. 6 ft.			
Very handsome when studded with its bright red fruit.	6-9 in. (pots)	1.00	9.00
9-12 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50	81.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	120.00
			162.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

COTONEASTER, Continued		Each	10	100
<i>foveolata</i> . 6-10 ft.				
Black fruited; foliage turns bright scarlet and orange.				
	6-9 in. (pots)	1.00	9.00	
	9-12 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50	120.00
	12-18 in. (pots)	2.00	18.00	
	18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
<i>horizontalis</i> , Rock Cotoneaster. 2-3 ft.				
Low spreading shrub with bright red fruit, very suitable for rockeries.				
	3-6 in. (pots)	.60	5.40	48.00
	6-9 in. (pots)	.75	6.75	
	9-12 in. (pots)	1.00	9.00	
	12-18 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50	
<i>horizontalis perpusilla</i> , 2-3 ft.				
Similar to last species with smaller leaves; red fruit.				
	6-9 in. (pots)	1.00	9.00	81.00
	9-12 in. (pots)	1.25	11.25	
	12-18 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50	
<i>horizontalis wilsoni</i> , Wilson Cotoneaster. 2-3 ft.				
Red fruit. A choice variety for rockeries.				
	9-12 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50	
	12-18 in. (pots)	2.00	18.00	
<i>integerrima</i> , European Cotoneaster. 3-4 ft.				
A much branched round shrub with pink flowers, and very ornamental globular bright red fruit.				
	6-9 in. (pots)	1.00	9.00	81.00
	9-12 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50	120.00
	12-15 in. (pots)	2.00	18.00	162.00
<i>lucida</i> . 6-10 ft.				
Upright dense shrub; fruit purplish-black. Of great value as a hedge plant, very hardy and stands clipping well.				
	6-9 in. (pots)	.50	4.50	
	9-12 in. (pots)	.75	6.75	
	1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
<i>nitens</i> . 4-6 ft.				
Broad shrub with dark green lustrous leaves, small red flowers and pendulous purplish-black fruit. One of the handsomest of the hardy Cotoneasters.				
	6-9 in. (pots)	.50	4.50	39.00
	9-12 in. (pots)	.75	6.75	60.00
	12-18 in. (pots)	1.25	11.25	102.00
<i>racemiflora soongarica</i> . 4-8 ft.				
Perhaps the most beautiful of the genus. White flowers in May on long graceful stems and later the large bright red fruits completely cover the branches.				
	9-12 in. (pots)	1.50	13.50	
	12-18 in. (pots)	2.00	18.00	
<i>zabeli</i> . 4-6 ft.				
A broad shrub, ovoid red fruit and foliage turning bright yellow in fall.				
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
CRATAEGUS, Hawthorn.				
<i>arnoldiana</i> , Arnold Hawthorn. 15-20 ft.				
	Fruit bright crimson. 6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
<i>barryana</i> , Barry Hawthorn. 12-15 ft.				
Shrubby form with obovoid fruit, crimson with small pale dots.				
	6-12 in.	.60	5.40	
<i>coccinea</i> , Thicket Hawthorn. 20 ft.				
Bushy tree; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long red fruit.				
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
<i>cordata</i> , Washington Hawthorn. 30 ft.				
A very desirable species; beautiful Fall coloring and long clusters of bright red fruit remaining a long time on the branches.				
	9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
<i>crusgalli</i> , Cockspur Thorn. 40 ft.				
Very decorative species; handsome in bloom and showy bright red fruit remaining until Spring.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
<i>monogyna</i> , English Hawthorn (one-stone). 15-20 ft.				
A fine species of English Hawthorn covered with white flowers in May or June and later oval bright red fruit.				
	9-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

CRATAEGUS, Continued

	Each	10	100
oxyacantha, English Hawthorn (two-stone). 8-15 ft.			
The Hawthorn or May of English literature. The white flowers are followed by brilliant red "haws" which hang until February.			
9-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00

oxyacantha pauli, Paul English Hawthorn.

Variety with double scarlet flowers making this one of the most brilliant of late spring bloomers.

6-8 ft.	4.00	36.00
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prunifolia, Plumleaf Hawthorn. 30 ft.

Is a handsome plant with brilliant scarlet fruit and lustrous leaves which turn bright orange or scarlet in October.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00

punctata, Dotted Hawthorn. 25 ft.

Horizontal spreading branches; dull red fruit falling soon.

4-5 ft.	1.60	14.40
5-6 ft.	2.40	21.00
6-8 ft.	3.50	31.50

tomentosa, Pear Hawthorn. 12-20 ft.

All the Hawthorns stand clipping well and make fine hedges. The fruit of this species is yellow or yellowish red.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

CYTISUS, Broom.

scoparius, Scotch Broom. 10 ft.

Very useful shrub with bright green stems and brilliant masses of yellow flowers in May and June.

6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
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DEUTZIA, Deutzia.

lemoinei, Lemoine Deutzia. 5-8 ft.

With very showy flowers.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
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Pride of Rochester. 8-12 ft.

Strong growing shrub; very profuse bloomer; large double white flowers tinged pink.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	

scabra, Fuzzy Deutzia. 4-6 ft.

Flowers white or blush.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75

scabra candidissima, Snowflake.

A dainty dwarf form with large fluffy sprays of pure white double flowers.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50
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scabra crenata. 4-6 ft.

Strong growing variety of the Fuzzy Deutzia with brown branches.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00

DIERVILLA, Bushhoneysuckle.

rivularis, Georgia Bushhoneysuckle. 4-6 ft.

Shrub with dense growth. Flowers sulphur-yellow.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

trifida, Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle. 1-3 ft.

A fine very low-growing ground cover.

9-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00

ENKIANTHUS, Enkianthus.

campanulatus, Redvein Enkianthus. 6-15 ft.

The beautiful ericaceous shrub reaches a height of 15 ft., though more often 6 to 8 ft. in cultivation. This charming native of Japan should be in every fine garden. Masses of bell-shaped flowers, yellowish or pale orange, veined darker red on pendulous stalks in May. One of the handsomest of ericaceous plants; foliage turning brilliant red in Autumn.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	

perulatus, White Enkianthus. 4-7 ft.

Another beautiful but dwarfier species than the Redvein, with waxy white flowers. Leaves turn yellow or partly scarlet.

6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00



From photo by Herbert W. Gleason

The EXQUISITE REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS.

An acid-soil plant of unique beauty which should be in every garden having proper soil conditions. See page 24 for prices.

EUONYMUS, Euonymus.	Each	10	100
alatus, Winged Euonymus. 8-10 ft.			
Leaves turning brilliant crimson color in Autumn; corky wings on branches; a very beautiful shrub.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
bungeanus, Winterberry Euonymus. 12-15 ft.			
With brilliant orange and pink fruit remaining a long time on the branches.			
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	
europaeus, European Burningbush. 12-20 ft.			
Small tree with brilliant yellow and scarlet fruit in Autumn completely covering the tree.			
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	
latifolius, Broadleaf Burningbush. 12-20 ft.			
Very decorative species with handsome foliage and large pendulous pink fruit.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
obovatus, Running Euonymus. 1-2 ft.			
Low trailing form, very useful as a ground cover especially in shady places.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
yedoensis, Yeddo Euonymus. 8-15 ft.			
Large shrub with remarkable masses of pink and orange four-lobed fruit.			
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
EXOCHORDA, Pearlbush.			
grandiflora (racemosa), Common Pearlbush. 6-10 ft.			
Slender spreading shrub with masses of large pure white flowers in April and May; a very showy shrub.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
FAGUS, Beech.			
americana, American Beech. 60-80 ft.			
One of our best American ornamental trees for permanent planting.			
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
sylvatica heterophylla, Fernleaf Beech. 30-60 ft.			
Form with beautifully deep-cut leaves. Wonderful as a specimen lawn tree.			
6-8 ft.	10.00		
sylvatica purpurea, Purple Beech. 40-80 ft.			
A variety of the European Beech with brilliant purple leaves.			
8-10 ft.	10.00		

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

		Each	10	100
FORSYTHIA, Forsythia.				
intermedia, Border Forsythia. 10-15 ft.				
Glossy green foliage and bright golden flowers.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
intermedia spectabilis, Showy Border Forsythia. 6-10 ft.				
An improved form of the border Forsythia, larger more brilliant yellow flowers.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	102.00
suspensa, Weeping Forsythia. 6-10 ft.				
Shrub with slender very pendulous branches; masses of golden yellow flowers in early Spring.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
suspensa fortunei, Fortune Forsythia. 8-12 ft.				
Upright habit with finely arching branches.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
suspensa sieboldi, Siebold Forsythia. 4-6 ft.				
Low growing form, with slender pendulous branches often trailing the ground.				
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
GAYLUSSACIA, Huckleberry.				
baccata, Black Huckleberry. 2-3 ft.				
Erect shrub with sweet black fruit; good ground cover for sandy soils.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
GLEDITSIA, Honeylocust.				
triacanthos, Common Honeylocust. 40-140 ft.				
A thorny tree with large pinnate leaves. The 9 to 18 inch fruit pods hang on into the winter.				
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
GYMNOCLADUS.				
dioica, Kentucky Coffeetree. 40-100 ft.				
Very ornamental tree with large foliage pink when unfolding, turning clear yellow in autumn. Showy white flowers in long terminal panicles.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
HALESIA, Silverbell.				
tetraptera, Great Silverbell. 15-40 ft.				
Dainty drooping white bell-shaped flowers in May. A very showy small tree.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
HAMAMELIS, Witchhazel.				
vernalis, Vernal Witchhazel. 4-6 ft.				
A most attractive shrub blooming in late winter or earliest spring. The flowers are delightfully fragrant with bright yellow petals and sepals dark red inside.				
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
virginiana, Common Witchhazel. 8-25 ft.				
Petals bright yellow blooming in late Autumn; fine undershrub.				
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
HYDRANGEA, Hydrangea.				
arborescens, Smooth Hydrangea. 4-8 ft.				
Very suitable in a shady undershrub planting.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
arborescens grandiflora, Snowhill. 3-6 ft.				
A form with all flowers sterile and very showy; a striking and useful plant for underplanting and borders.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
cinerea, Ashy Hydrangea. 4-6 ft.				
Low spreading shrub with bright green leaves suitable for under-cover.				
	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
paniculata, Panicle Hydrangea. 6-30 ft.				
Shrub or small tree rarely attaining 30 feet; large panicles much more graceful than the Peegee Hydrangea.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
paniculata grandiflora, Peegee Hydrangea.				
The common variety with large trusses of white flowers, changing to pink shades.				
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

HYDRANGEA, Continued	Each	10	100
paniculata praecox, Early Panicle. 6-15 ft.			
Almost like the type but flowering almost six weeks earlier in July.			
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
paniculata tardiva, Late Panicle. 6-15 ft.			
Variety blooming after the Peegee and of vigorous growth.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
HYPERICUM, St. Johnswort.			
aureum, Golden St. Johnswort. 2-3 ft.			
Large bright yellow flowers to 2 inches in diameter, with mass of golden filaments at center; blooms July-August.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
mixed varieties.			
Splendid for ground cover in open moist situations.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
prolificum, Shrubby St. Johnswort. 3-5 ft.			
Golden yellow flowers. July-September.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
ILEX, Holly.			
monticola, Mountain Winterberry. 10-40 ft.			
Brilliant scarlet fruit on fertile plants. Very desirable.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
verticillata, Common Winterberry. 4-10 ft.			
Thick-growing shrub with brilliant bright red fruit remaining until mid-winter. One of the best hardy berry-bearing shrubs.			
9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
ITEA, Sweetspire.			
virginica, Sweetspire. 2-6 ft.			
An upright shrub with dense growth, leaves turning brilliant red in Autumn. The flowers are white and very fragrant in upright dense racemes. Moist or dry ground.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
KOLKWITZIA amabilis, Beautybush. 4-6 ft.			
One of Dr. E. H. Wilson's and the Arnold Arboretum's choicest new introductions from China. Dr. Wilson says of it: "Most closely related to Abelia and Diervilla, it is hardier than either and in elegance and beauty exceeds both. It has successfully withstood the vagaries and severities of the New England climate, and each season for a number of years past has flowered freely in the Arnold Arboretum. Our best plant is about 6 feet tall and 5 feet through, and in early June is a mass of arching sprays of blossom.			
"The flowers are in pairs, and from 20-50 or more of them are borne in rounded cymose clusters which terminate the short, leafy, softly hairy current season's shoots, each from 3 inches to 4 inches long. The flower-stalk, ovary and calyx-tube, are densely clad with white spreading, strigose hairs, and the spreading acuminate calyx lobes are pinkish and persistent. The corolla is pale pink, deeper in the bud, tubular and lipped, slightly less than an inch long, sharply constricted in the lower fourth, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the mouth; it is translucent and the throat on the lower side is bearded and pleasingly mottled with orange.			
"On account of its peculiar charm and fascination I suggest as a common name for this shrub that of Beautybush."			
6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
LARIX, Larch.			
dahurica, Dahurian Larch. 45-80 ft.			
Rare rapid-growing species from Eastern Siberia.			
6-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
dahurica, var. principis rupprechti.			
Variety with larger cones from Korea and North China.			
6-9 in.	.50	4.50	
eurolepis, Dunkeld Larch. 35-75 ft.			
Variety differing from the Japanese in shorter and narrower leaves. Rapid growing very desirable tree.			
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
leptolepis, Japanese Larch. 45-80 ft.			
Very handsome as a lawn specimen, of very rapid growth.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

		Each	10	100
LEUCOTHOE, Leucothoe.				
racemosa, Sweetbells. 4-10 ft.				
A handsome ericaceous shrub with conspicuous panicles of white bell-like flowers.				
	6-12 in.	.50	4.50	
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
LIGUSTRUM, Privet.				
acuminatum. 5-6 ft.				
Shining black fruit. A spreading shrub with small clusters of white flowers.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
amurense, Amur Privet. 4-8 ft.				
The "North" or hardy strain with growth similar to California Privet, the latter not hardy .				
	1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	21.00
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
Ibodium Privet (ibolium). 4-6 ft.				
Upright hardy form; very useful instead of the tender California Privet.				
	6-12 in.	.25	1.80	15.00
	1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	21.00
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
ibota, Ibota Privet. 6-10 ft.				
Very hardy shrub with spreading branches. One of the best Privets.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
ibota regelianum, Regel Privet. 3-8 ft.				
Low dense shrub with horizontal spreading branches; fine hedge plant.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
Lodense Privet. 1-2 ft.				
Variety said to be very dwarf and requiring little trimming to make a low hedge.				
	9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
ovalifolium, California Privet. 6-15 ft.				
Very popular for hedges but cannot be recommended for New England as it is not entirely hardy.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
vulgare, European Privet. 6-15 ft.				
Fine dark green foliage and panicles of blue-black fruit through the Winter; one of the best.				
	1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	21.00
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00
vulgare leucocarpum, Yellowberry Privet. 6-12 ft.				
Yellow-fruited form giving an interesting variety of color in the shrubbery.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00
LIRIODENDRON, tulipifera, Tuliptree. 60-150 ft.				
Rapid growing soft-wooded ornamental tree of great beauty. Large tulip-like yellow flowers in May and June.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
LONICERA, Honeysuckle.				
chrysantha, Coralline Honeysuckle. 5-12 ft.				
Flowers yellowish-white changing to yellow; handsome bright red fruit in Autumn.				
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
fragrantissima, Winter Honeysuckle. 5-8 ft.				
Very early sweet-scented flowers. Almost evergreen foliage.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
morrowi, Morrow Honeysuckle. 5-6 ft.				
Pure white flowers and blood-red fruit.				
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
morrowi, prostrate form, 2-3 ft.				
Very useful where low effects are desired.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
syringantha, Lilac Honeysuckle. 6-8 ft.				
A splendid upright slender-branched shrub. The fragrant flowers are pinkish-white to rosy-lilac.				
	6-9 in. (pots)	1.00	9.00	
tatarica alba, White Tatarian Honeysuckle. 6-10 ft.				
Similar to Red Tatarian but with pure white flowers.				
	18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
tatarica grandiflora (punicea). 6-10 ft.				
Large foliage and large pure white flowers.				
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
tatarica rosea, Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle. 6-10 ft.				
Variety with rosy-pink flowers and red fruit.				
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

LONICERA, Continued

	Each	10	100
tatarica siberica, Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. 6-10 ft.			
Flowers deep pink; fruit bright red.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	

White Belle Honeysuckle (*bella albidia*).

White flowers and red fruit. Hybrid *morrowi* x *tatarica*.

3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
4-5 ft.	1.25	11.25	

MAGNOLIA, Magnolia.

glauca, Sweetbay. 3-60 ft.

In the South a noble evergreen shrub or tree. Here almost evergreen shrub up to 12 feet. Beautiful white flowers, delightfully fragrant.

2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50
3-4 ft.	5.50	49.50



MOVING LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery. We have hundreds of Specimen Redcedars, Austrian, White and Scotch Pines, Firs and Spruces, etc., which are moved safely with a large ball. Those wishing to secure immediate effects should correspond.

Malus, The Flowering Crab

THE Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous Spring flowering trees and shrubs. At the Arnold Arboretum one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the Crabs, followed by the showy fruit.

They are of easy culture, and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results. Not only are the Flowering Crabs beautiful on the lawn, but they are used to the greatest advantage on a large scale in woodland and other mass plantings, as are Dogwoods and Hawthorns. No group of plants have greater value for enlivening open forest parks and the country roadside. They present striking effects when planted on parking strips of boulevards and wide city streets.

As soon as the ground can be worked in Spring is an ideal time for planting, and again in Fall after foliage is well ripened. Give rich soil and mulch heavily. Use all the water the soil will take in planting.

Description of species and varieties made up from Arnold Arboretum Bulletins.

Prices of Flowering Crabs

1 year (from grafts) under 1 ft...	\$.75 each	\$ 6.75 per 10
1-2 ft.....	1.00 each	9.00 per 10
2-3 ft.....	1.25 each	11.25 per 10
3-4 ft.....	1.75 each	15.75 per 10
4-5 ft.....	2.50 each	22.50 per 10
5-6 ft.....	3.50 each	31.50 per 10
6-7 ft.....	4.50 each	40.50 per 10

MALUS, Crab.

arnoldiana, Arnold Crab. 8-15 ft.

One of the most beautiful varieties, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large rose-colored flowers, turning to white. 1-2 feet.

atrosanguinea, Carmine Crab. 15-20 ft.

Much like floribunda, but with brilliant carmine flowers, 18-24 inches, 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet and 4-5 feet.

baccata, Siberian Crab. 30-45 ft.

Very hardy and among the earliest to flower. Pure white blossoms in great profusion, followed by small green or reddish fruit. 1-2 feet and 2-3 feet.

baccata mandshurica, Manchurian Crab. 12-15 ft.

Early. From China and Japan; its large pure white flowers quite fragrant, dark scarlet fruit hangs on long stems. 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.

coronaria, Wild Sweet Crab. 10-30 ft.

White and pink flowers, delightfully fragrant. Native American species. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet and 4-5 feet.

Dolga (Hansen Red Crab). 12-15 ft.

A new distinctive Crab with brilliant red, edible fruit in great profusion. 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.

Double Pink Chinese Crab. (*Malus spectabilis riversi rosea plena*).

One of the few double forms of Crab and of great beauty. 9-12 inches.

Eley Flowering Crab (*Malus purpurea eleyi*).

A new variety resembling floribunda but with larger and better colored flowers and a more profuse bloomer. 3-4 feet.

floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crab. 15-30 ft.

One of the handsomest, bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit much liked by birds. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet and 4-5 feet.

halliana parkmani, Parkman Crab. 15-20 ft.

Bright rose-red, double flowers hang on long slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens. 1-2 feet, 3-4 feet and 4-5 feet.

Hopa Redflowering Crab. 12-15 ft.

A remarkable tree which is entirely covered with rose-colored blossoms in May. Fruit is red inside and out, adding to its attractiveness. Very hardy. 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.

ioensis, Prairie Crab. 20-30 ft.

The wild Crab of the Middle Western States, with large white or rose flowers often two inches in diameter and fragrant. 2-3 feet.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

MALUS, Continued	Each	10	100
ioensis plena, Bechtel Crab. 12-15 ft. Double pink flowers like small clustered roses. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.			
Mathew Crab. 20-30 ft. Single flowers in clusters, rose-pink in color and very fragrant. An American variety, but may be a hybrid. Fruit edible. 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.			
niedzwetzkyana, Redvein Crab. 15-20 ft. Early. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit. 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.			
prunifolia rinki (ringo), Chinese Apple. 15-18 ft. Large white flowers, and red, yellow or green fruit. 1½ inches in diameter. Cultivated for its fruit in China. 1-2 feet.			
purpurea, Purple Crab. 15-20 ft. A form of the Japanese Flowering Crab with rich red flowers and foliage. 4-5 feet.			
robusta, Cherry Crab. 15-30 ft. Very early. Large white fragrant flowers and a handsome tree. Dull red fruit 1 inch in diameter. 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.			
sargentii, Sargent Crab. 4-6 ft. Very dwarf spreading Japanese variety. Pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hanging till Spring. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet and 4-5 feet.			
scheideckeri, Scheidecker Crab. 15-20 ft. Early. Small tree of pyramidal habit with small bright rose-colored flowers in great profusion. 3-4 feet and 4-5 feet.			
sieboldi, Toringo Crab. 6-10 ft. A dense low shrub and one of the last of the Asiatic species to flower. Dark rose-colored buds contrast beautifully with the white petals of the full-blown flowers. 1-2 feet and 2-3 feet.			
sieboldi arborescens. 20-30 ft. The white flowers are small but produced in immense quantities followed by minute red or yellow fruit. 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.			
sieboldi calocarpa. 8-10 ft. "One of the handsomest (Crabs) in the Arboretum, both in Spring and Autumn." Large pink and white flowers, brilliant scarlet fruit, half-inch in diameter. 1-2 feet and 2-3 feet.			
spectabilis, Chinese Flowering Crab. 20-25 ft. Tall shrub or small tree, large fragrant pink semi-double flowers, medium-size pale yellow fruit. 12-18 inches.			
theifera, Tea Crab. 20-25 ft. Bears numerous clusters of flowers rose-red in the bud and pale or almost white when expanded. 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.			
toringoides, Cutleaf Crab. 15-25 ft. A small tree with gracefully drooping branches, white flowers and small, pear-shaped, red fruit. 1-2 feet.			
tshonoski. 30-40 ft. Handsome tree of pyramidal habit, the leaves turning orange and scarlet, white flowers, greenish fruit with purple cheek. 1-2 feet.			
MYRICA, Bayberry.			
gale, Sweetgale. 2-5 ft. Covered with golden-yellow catkins in April. Very useful in bog planting.			
	Clumps 12-18 in.	.35	2.70
	Clumps 18-24 in.	.60	5.40
			48.00
NYSSA sylvatica, Tupelo. 20-60 ft. Tree with very picturesque growth. Autumn coloring very brilliant shades of red.	6-12 in.	.40	3.60
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75
OXYDENDRUM arboreum, Sourwood. 10-60 ft. A very handsome medium-sized tree occasionally to 60 feet, more usually under 20 feet; flowers when a few feet high, a mass of white flowers in Summer and handsome foliage, turning scarlet in Autumn.	18-24 in.	.40	3.60
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
	5-6 ft.	4.00	36.00
PHELLODENDRON, Corktree.			
chinense, Chinese Corktree. 20-30 ft. Grayish-brown bark. A very interesting small round-headed tree; cork-like the handsome foliage turning yellow in Autumn.	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
chinense glabrinsculum. Variety with leaves smooth underneath.	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PHELLODENDRON, Continued

	Each	10	100
<i>sachalinense</i> , Sakhalin Corktree. 35-50 ft.			
Dark brown trunk, broad panicles of black fruit; hardiest species in cultivation.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	
6-8 ft.	3.00	27.00	

PHILADELPHUS, Mockorange.

<i>Avalanche</i> . 5-6 ft.			
Graceful shrub. One of the best hybrids, with fragrant flowers in greatest profusion.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	

coronarius, Sweet Mockorange. 10 ft.

White or creamy fragrant flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	

coronarius grandiflorus, Big Mockorange.

Garden form of large vigorous growth.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

grandiflorus, Big Scentless Mockorange. 6-10 ft.

Very hardy and attractive with large flowers in great masses.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

lemoinei, Lemoine Mockorange.

Dense racemes of white flowers with delicate perfume.			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00

Virginal Mockorange.

Very conspicuous semi-double flowers in 5 to 7 flowered racemes. One of the best hybrids.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	

Zeyher Mockorange (*zeyheri*). 4-6 ft.

Hybrid of uncertain origin with slightly fragrant white flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

PHOTINIA, Photinia.

<i>villosa</i> . 6-15 ft.			
A beautiful berry-bearing shrub, the bright red fruit persisting into the winter. Leaves turn red in Autumn.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	

PIERIS.

mariana, Staggerbush. 2-4 ft.

Nodding flowers in axillary clusters; white or pale pink. An acid soil plant.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	

POPULUS, Poplar.

nigra italica, Lombardy Poplar. 40-60 ft.

The well-known tall, narrow form useful in restricted areas but short-lived.			
4-5 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
5-6 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	

POTENTILLA, Cinquefoil.

fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil. 1-4 ft.

Showy bright yellow flowers throughout the Summer.			
9-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	

PRUNUS, Plum, Cherry,

americana, American Plum. 10-20 ft.

A tree with great variations, rarely reaching 20 feet. Parent of most of the cultivated native plums.			
1-2 ft.	.25	2.25	21.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	

Double Pinkflowering Almond.

Horticultural variety of <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> , very ornamental with masses of deep pink flowers covering the bush.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PRUNUS, Continued	Each	10	100
hortulana, Hortulan Plum. 15-20 ft.			
A useful native species for wild plantings.			
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
4-6 ft.	1.25	11.25	
6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50	
maritima, Beach Plum. 3-6 ft.			
Important dwarf variety native to New England coast. A beautiful ornamental with white masses of flowers followed by dull purple fruit.			
6-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
munsoniana, Wildgoose Plum. 15-25 ft.			
A splendid wild-wood bush or small tree known to our childhood for its masses of white flowers and its delicious red or yellow fruit.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
4-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
orthosepala. 4-8 ft.			
Spreading bush; white flowers and red fruit. Hybrid form with edible fruit.			
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
pumila, Sand Cherry. 4-8 ft.			
Dwarf or prostrate, rarely growing 5 feet or over in height; fruit purple-black, scarcely edible.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
serrulata sachalinensis, Yama Cherry. 60 ft.			
A very beautiful and hardy Cherry of great ornamental value bearing a profusion of rose-pink or nearly white flowers; sometimes known as the Sargent Cherry; the Arnold Arboretum says it "supplies the best stock on which the double-flowered forms can be worked."			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
tomentosa, Nanking Cherry. 10 ft.			
Very hardy variety producing remarkably showy flowers and fruit of finest flavor. For jams and preserves it is unexcelled. The fruit must not be treated as grapes sometimes are for it would then produce a most delicious wine which Mr. Volstead says is very naughty!			
9-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
triloba, Flowering Plum. 16 ft.			
Very desirable low shrub with a mass of clear pink flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
virginiana, Common Chokecherry. 10-30 ft.			
Dense racemes of white flowers, followed by clusters of red finally dark brownish purple fruit.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
QUERCUS, Oak.			
coccinea, Scarlet Oak. 75-160 ft.			
A clean growing tree fine for lawn or street. Leaves turn brilliant scarlet in Fall.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
phellos, Willow Oak. 50-65 ft.			
Handsome tree with conical round-topped head and willow-like leaves turning pale yellow in Autumn.			
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
rubra, Common Red Oak. 60-100 ft.			
One of the best shade and avenue trees with clean vigorous growth, the foliage turning dark red in Autumn.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
RHAMNUS, Buckthorn.			
caroliniana, Carolina Buckthorn. 8-30 ft.			
A shrubby tree with handsome leaves turning yellow in Autumn. The small round fruit changes from red to black.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	
cathartica, Common Buckthorn. 8-10 ft.			
Shrub with black fruit in greatest abundance; an old hedge plant.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	
dahurica, Dahurian Buckthorn. 20-30 ft.			
Large spreading shrub or tree to 30 feet, larger fruit than Common Buckthorn.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

RHODORA canadensis.	Rhodora.	2-3 ft.	10	100
Really an Azalea with gorgeous purple flowers in very early Spring. Plant in acid soil.				
		18-24 in. Clumps	2.00	18.00
		2-3 ft. Clumps	3.00	27.00
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides.	Jetbead.	3-5 ft.		
Handsome and distinct shrub with bright green foliage and conspicuous white flowers in Spring and remarkably shiny fruit in Autumn and Winter.				
		12-18 in.	.50	4.50
RHUS, Sumac.				
copallina, Shining Sumac.		5-30 ft.		
Shrub usually quite dwarf with crimson-panicked fruit; dark green glossy foliage; is very handsome and colors brilliant scarlets in Autumn.				
		1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
cotinoides, American Smoketree.		10-16 ft.		
An ornamental shrub chiefly grown for its brilliant scarlet and orange autumn tints of its leaves. Rare.				
		2-3 ft.	2.50	
cotinus, Common Smoketree.		5-15 ft.		
Shrub greatly admired for its masses of filmy purple fruiting panicles and yellow and purple Autumn tints of the leaves.				
		2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
glabra, Smooth Sumac.		4-15 ft.		
Very handsome with its deeply and finely cut leaves.				
		1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
		2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
				48.00
typhina, Staghorn Sumac.		6-30 ft.		
Vigorous shrub with showy pinnate leaves and crimson fruit clusters. Autumn coloring is yellow and purple.				
		1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
		2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
				48.00
ROBINIA, Locust.		3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
hispidia, Roseacacia.		1-3 ft.		
Shrub with bristly branches and bright rose-colored flowers.				
		1-2 ft.	.35	3.00
kelseyi, Kelsey Locust.		4-8 ft.		
Very handsome and graceful with brilliant rose-colored flowers and purple fruits.				
		1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00
ROSA, Rose.				
acicularis, Prickly Rose.		3 ft.		
Low species with solitary deep-rose single flowers, 2 inches across, fragrant.				
		12-18 in.	.40	3.60
		18-24 in.	.60	5.40
				48.00
Blanc Double de Coubert.	(See rugosa hybrids.)			
blanda, Meadow Rose.		3-5 ft.		
Slender low shrub with delicate pink flowers 2-2½ inches across.				
		6-12 in.	.40	3.60
		1-2 ft.	.60	5.40
				48.00
canina, Dogbrier.		5-10 ft.		
Orange-red or scarlet fruits; single light pink flowers.				
		1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
		2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.	(See rugosa hybrids.)			
F. J. Grootendorst.	(See rugosa hybrids.)			
Greville.	(Hybrid Multiflora.)	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75
Hansa.	(See rugosa hybrids.)			
hugonis, Hugonis Rose.		6 ft.		
Brilliant yellow flowers, 2½ inches across; very handsome free-flowering Rose; perfectly hardy and one of the best of Yellows.				
		6-12 in.	.50	4.50
		1-2 ft.	.75	6.75
humilis, Pasture Rose.		1-3 ft.		
Dwarf variety with large single dainty pink flowers.				
		6-12 in.	.50	4.50
				39.00
Jupiter.	A variety of the Scotch Rose.			
		1-2 ft.	.75	6.75
Katharina Zeimet.	(Dwarf Polyantha.)			
Double white flowers; of the Baby Rambler group.				
		6-12 in.	.60	5.40
lucida, Virginia Rose.		2-4 ft.		
A dwarf form adapted for borders or shrubberies; handsome in Summer with its shining foliage and bright pink flowers.				
		6-12 in.	.35	3.00
		12-18 in.	.40	3.60
		18-24 in.	.60	5.40
				48.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

ROSA, Continued	Each	10	100
Mme. Plantier.			
Small pure white flowers in greatest profusion. A large bush Rose.			
Strong	1.00	9.00	
multiflora, Japanese Rose. 3-8 ft.			
Shrub with recurving or climbing branches. Small white flowers in masses.			
A good permanent border shrub.			
1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
New Century. (See rugosa hybrids.)			
nitida, Bristly Rose. 3-6 ft.			
Branches covered with numerous reddish bristles, fine single reddish flowers			
1-2 inches across.	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40
			48.00
rubiginosa, Sweetbrier. 4-8 ft.			
An old-fashioned dense shrub with large bright pink flowers and showy scar-			
let cups. Very aromatic bright green foliage.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
rugosa, Rugosa Rose. 6 ft.			
Upright shrub with large single purple flowers and brilliant, large, brick-red			
fruit. Good hedge plant if kept cut back.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	21.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
rugosa alba, White Rugosa Rose.			
Pure white flowers.	6-12 in.	.50	4.50
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75
			60.00
rugosa hybrids. A group of very fine hardy roses very suitable for general			
shrubby plantings. Strong No. 1 Plants		.75	6.75
Blanc Double de Coubert. No. 1.			
Paper white semi-double flowers.			
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. No. 1.			
Deliciously fragrant, clear silvery pink. Free-flowering and double.			
F. J. Grootendorst.			
Blooms all summer. Small bright red flowers in large clusters. Fine for hedges.			
Hansa. No. 1.			
Large double red flowers.			
New Century. No. 1.			
Reddish carmine, double.			
Nova Zembla. No. 1.			
Double, pure white and free-flowering.			
Rose a Parfum de l'Hay. No. 1.			
Double dark crimson, shaded carmine, very fragrant. Very hardy.			
Roseaie de l'Hay. No. 1.			
Dark red, double, fragrant, very vigorous and hardy.			
Sir Thomas Lipton. No. 1.			
Pure white, double and long stems.			
setigera, Prairie Rose. 6-10 ft.			
Attains a height of 6 feet or more, flowers deep rose, single.			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
Sir Thomas Lipton. (See rugosa hybrids.)			
spinosissima, Scotch Rose. 3-4 ft.			
Branches covered with bristles; numerous solitary flowers usually fine yel-			
low; one of the best single varieties.			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
White Virginia Rose (virginiana alba). 2-4 ft.			
Dwarf form with green stems and white flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.25		
RUBUS laciniatus, Cutleaf Blackberry.			
Very ornamental cut-leaved foliage. Good for rock banks and wild shrub-			
beries. Prostrate vine.	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
SALIX, Willow.			
babylonica, Babylon Weeping Willow. 30-40 ft.			
The best Weeping Willow.	4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00
caprea, Goat Willow. 12-25 ft.			
Small tree with large showy catkins.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	
elegantissima, Thurlow Weeping Willow. 60-70 ft.			
Rapid-growing weeper, but with very brittle branchlets.			
4-6 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
6-8 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

SAMBUCUS, Elder.	Each	10	100
canadensis, American Elder. 8-12 ft.			
Cymes of white flowers 10 inches across in June or July.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
racemosa, European Red Elder. 6-12 ft.			
Very attractive with its panicles of yellowish-white flowers followed by scarlet fruit.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
SORBUS, Mountainash.			
americana, American Mountainash. 15-30 ft.			
Brilliant bright red fruit in large clusters hanging late in the season. One of our most beautiful small trees.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	36.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	51.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	75.00
aucuparia, European Mountainash. 20-65 ft.			
Larger fruit than American Mountainash, leaves not so finely serrate.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	51.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	75.00
5-6 ft.	1.75	15.00	135.00
6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
mougeoti. 20-65 ft.			
Smaller-leaved species with bright red edible fruit.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
SPIRAEA, Spirea.			
Anthony Waterer. 2-4 ft.			
Low shrub, very free-flowering, bright crimson.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
arguta, Garland Spirea. 4-6 ft.			
Profuse pure white flowers in early May. The most showy of the early-flowering sorts.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
bumalda, Bumalda Spirea. 2 ft.			
Flowers deep pink in mid-summer and autumn and one of the best dwarfs.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
douglasi, Douglas Spirea. 5-7 ft.			
July-August. Deep rose-colored flowers.			
9-12 in.	.50	4.50	
japonica ovalifolia, White Japanese Spirea. 3-4 ft.			
White flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
prunifolia plena, Double Bridalwreath.			
Small very double white flowers clustered along the stem giving an effect of long garlands.			
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
sargentiana. 4-6 ft.			
A graceful shrub with slender spreading branches. Flowers creamy-white in dense corymbs.			
1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
thunbergi, Thunberg Spirea. 3-4 ft.			
Low shrub with slender arching branches clothed with feathery bright green foliage. Very showy in flowers but apparently not long-lived.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.80	7.20	63.00
tomentosa, Hardhack. 3 ft.			
A thick dwarf native shrub with bright pink flowers. Fine for damp locations.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
trichocarpa. 4-6 ft.			
Handsome species from Korea introduced by Arnold Arboretum. Abundant large white flowers in umbel-like racemes.			
6-9 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
vanhouttei, Vanhoutte Spirea. 4-6 ft.			
One of the most beautiful of early blooming Spireas, attaining 6 feet and quite hardy. A mass of white flowers in May or June.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
veitchi, Veitch Spirea. 4-10 ft.			
A handsome shrub covered with white flowers in June and July.			
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
STEWARTIA pentagyna, Mountain Stewartia. 6-15 ft.			
A rare native of great charm. The large white flowers with yellow centers resemble great single Camellias.			
6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

SYMPHORICARPOS, Snowberry.	Each	10	100
chenaulti.			
A lovely hybrid originating in the Arnold Arboretum. The small fruit is red with minute pale dots, or one side whitish with red dots.			
	9-12 in. (pots)	.75	6.75
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25
mollis, Spreading Snowberry.			
Diffuse shrub of great value for low plantings. Large white fruit.			
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
			60.00
racemosus (albus), Common Snowberry.	3-5 ft.		
Very showy in Autumn and Winter with snow-white fruit in long recurved racemes.			
	1-2 ft.	.30	2.70
			21.00
vulgaris, Coralberry.	3-6 ft.		
Shrub with slender branches covered with purplish-red fruit until late Winter.			
	6-12 in.	.30	2.70
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
			33.00
SYMPLOCOS paniculata, Asiatic Sweetleaf.	15-40 ft.		
A beautiful shrub or small tree conspicuous for its brilliant turquoise fruit in Autumn.			
	1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25
SYRINGA, Lilac.			
Alphonse Lavallee.			
Bluish-lilac, double.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
Berryer.			
Semi-double, clear mauve.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
Charles Joly.			
Double, dark violet-purple, silvery reverse.	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
Charles the Tenth.			
Dark lilac-red, single.	1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25
chinensis, Chinese Lilac.	8-10 ft.		
Flowers usually purple-lilac in large broad panicles.			
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25
Claude Bernard.			
Semi-double, bright mauve lilac.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
De Jussieu.			
Double.	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50
Desfontaines.			
Double blue.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
Emile Gentil.			
Double, bright cobalt-blue.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
Georges Bellair.			
Double red, late.	12-18 in.	1.25	11.25
Great White (alba grandiflora).			
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75
Hugh Koster.			
Single, reddish-lilac.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
Jacques Callot.			
Single, rosy-pink.	1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25
Jan van Tol.			
Single, purest white, free flowering with immense trusses. A magnificent new variety.	12-18 in.	2.50	22.50
japonica, Japanese Tree Lilac.	20-30 ft.		
Flowers yellowish-white in large panicles often 1 foot or more long. Very desirable.			
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25
	3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75
Jean Mace.			
Double, large clusters, bluish mauve.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
josikaea, Hungarian Lilac.	12-15 ft.		
Very valuable as it blooms late in season. Flowers pale violet.			
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25
	3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75
Lamarck.			
Double, rosy-lilac.	1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25
Larmartine.			
Single, rosy mauve. Large trusses.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
Ludwig Spaeth.			
Large panicles of dark red flowers.	1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

SYRINGA, Continued	Each	10	100
Marechal Lannes. Semi-double, bluish violet, individual flowers very large.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
Marie Legraye. One of the best single white forms.			
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
Michel Buchner. Pale lilac, large and very double.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
Mirabeau. Single, rosy lavender and very early.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double white, compact panicles.			
1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25	
Mme. Casimir Perrier. Double, pure white. A fine variety.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
Mme. Lemoine. Double with very large white flowers.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
Mrs. Edward Harding. Double, bright carmine. A new variety of greatest merit.			
12-18 in.	4.00		
Montaigne. Double, pinkish mauve, large.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
Pascal. Single, lilac flowers.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
persica, Persian Lilac. 5-10 ft. Slender arching branches. Flowers pale-lilac in loose broad panicles 3-4 inches long.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
President Grevy. Double, deep blue with large trusses.			
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	
Red Marley (<i>Rubra de Marley</i>). Lilac-red, single.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
2-3 ft.	1.75	15.75	
Royal Blue.			
18-24 in.	1.50		
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
Tournefort. Double, very blue lilac.			
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
Vauban. Double, light mauve.			
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
villosa, Late Lilac. 8-12 ft. Pinkish flowers in long broad panicles in May or June.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
vulgaris, Common Lilac. 6-20 ft. The best known species sometimes attaining 20 feet. Lilac-blue or purplish flowers in large panicles.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft. Clumps	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft. Clumps	1.25	11.25	102.00
vulgaris alba, Common White Lilac. 8-30 ft. Single white and a very vigorous grower.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
TAMARIX, Tamarix. hispida, Kashgar Tamarix. Flowers pink in dense racemes, 2-3 inches long in terminal panicles.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
TAXODIUM, Baldcypress. distichum, Common Baldcypress. 45-150 ft. Light feathery foliage. Pyramidal habit. A fine ornamental tree proved hardy in this vicinity.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

		Each	10	100
TILIA, Linden.				
americana, American Linden. 60-125 ft.				
Large tree suitable for avenue planting.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
ULMUS, Elm.				
americana, American Elm. 60-120 ft.				
One of the best known American trees for avenue and general planting.				
	5-6 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	8-10 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	10-12 ft.	3.00	27.00	
Moline.				
A vase-shaped form useful for street planting.				
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
	5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	
	6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
VACCINIUM, Blueberry.				
corymbosum, Highbush Blueberry. 6-10 ft.				
Fine stock, grown from seed and cuttings and transplanted several times.				
This is the Blueberry of commerce, but not the new Coville Hybrids. Also				
it is one of the finest ornamentals. A success commercially only on acid soils.				
	12-18 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
pallidum, Blueridge Blueberry. 3-8 ft.				
A very fine variety from the Carolina Mountains. Large sweet berries with a				
fine "bloom" when ripe. Fine ornamental.				
	6-12 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
pennsylvanicum, Lowbush Blueberry. 6 in.-2 ft.				
One of the best low covers for acid soils, making solid mats of foliage. Delic-				
ious ornamental fruit and brilliant autumn colorings in red shades.				
	3-6 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
stamineum, Deerberry. 3 ft.				
Very ornamental shrub with large clusters of drooping yellow-white flowers.				
followed by green fruit.				
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
VIBURNUM, Viburnum.				
americanum, American Cranberrybush. 8-12 ft.				
Handsome native shrub; very decorative fruit on the branches and keeps its				
bright scarlet color until following Spring; fruit makes fine jellies; far super-				
ior to the European Cranberrybush.				
	9-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
carlesii, Fragrant Viburnum. 4-5 ft.				
Very distinct new and rare species. The waxy white or pinkish flowers are				
in dense round-heads and possess a most delightful fragrance.				
	12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
cassinoides, Witherod. 6-15 ft.				
Fruit pink changing to dark blue; good shrub for borders or shrubberies.				
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	3-4 ft.	.80	7.20	
dentatum, Arrowwood. 4-10 ft.				
Bushy shrub with conspicuous bluish-black fruit.				
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	102.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
lantana, Wayfaringtree. 10-15 ft.				
White flowers; bright red fruit changing to black.				
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
lentago, Nannyberry. 8-15 ft.				
The bluish-black fruit is conspicuous. White flowers in flat-topped cymes.				
A very handsome shrub or small tree.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

VIBURNUM, Continued		Each	10	100
molle, Kentucky Viburnum.	8-12 ft.			
This is recognized by its flaky bark and light gray young branchlets; fruit blue-black.				
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
opulus nanum, Dwarf Cranberrybush.	1-2 ft.			
Very dwarf, compact, small-leaved form; suitable for rockeries, and very low hedges.				
	6-9 in.	.60	5.40	
opulus sterile, Common Snowball.	5-12 ft.			
All the white flowers are sterile forming a large dense globular head. A popular plant of old time gardens.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
pubescens, Downy Viburnum.	8-10 ft.			
This has clean growth with grayish brown branchlets. Ovoid blue-black fruit.				
	6-12 in.	.50	4.50	
rhytidophyllum, Leatherleaf Viburnum.	2-4 ft.			
A remarkable species, nearly evergreen with large dark green wrinkled leaves, woolly underneath. Large heads of showy yellowish-white flowers.				
	Fruit red changing to black.	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00
sieboldi, Siebold Viburnum.	8-10 ft.			
Large leaves are dark green and shining above, pale beneath; white flowers in broad panicles, fruit changing from pink to bluish-black.				
	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
wrighti, Wright Viburnum.	6-10 ft.			
One of the best varieties with striking red fruit. Leaves turn crimson in Autumn.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
WEIGELA, Weigela.				
rosea, Pink Weigela.	4-8 ft.			
Very showy with handsome rose-colored flowers.				
	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia, Yellowroot.				
	2-4 ft.			
Cut foliage very handsome, changing to golden color in Autumn; one of the best border shrubs for any situation.				
	6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
	6-12 in. Clumps	.75	6.75	60.00



Photo Compliments of the Arnold Arboretum and E. H. Wilson

The WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus*) on building in the Metropolitan Parks, Boston. This is the finest hardy evergreen wall-cover known.

Vines, Creepers and Climbers

ACTINIDIA, Actinidia	Each	10	100
arguta, Bower Actinidia. 30-50 ft.			
Very vigorous Japanese climber with thick shiny leaves. White flowers with purplish centers and large edible fruit.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
AKEBIA, Akebia.			
quinata, Fiveleaf Akebia. 20-30 ft.			
A graceful thick-growing vine with five leaves on each petiole. Violet-brown flowers with pungent cinnamon odor.			
Strong	.75	6.75	
AMPELOPSIS.			
heterophylla, Porcelain Ampelopsis. 15-20 ft.			
Ornamental vine of striking appearance often with red, blue and white fruit at the same time.	strong	1.00	9.00
quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper. 15-50 ft.			
A good vine for stone walls or on large trees.	Strong	.50	4.50 39.00
quinquefolia engelmanni, Engelmann Creeper. 15-50 ft.			
Variety with smaller leaves, more brilliant in its autumn coloring. Clings to walls.	Medium	.40	3.60 33.00
tricuspidata (reichti), Japanese Creeper. 25-100 ft.			
As a dense wall vine this has few equals.			
9-12 in., 2 in. pots	.40	3.60	33.00
ARISTOLOCHIA.			
sipho, Dutchmans-pipe. 15-50 ft.			
Rapid-growing vine, the very large rounded leaves producing a tropical effect. Curious brownish flowers resembling a pipe.	Strong	.60	5.40
BIGNONIA, Trumpet creeper.			
grandiflora, Chinese Trumpet creeper. 20-40 ft.			
Vigorous climber, climbing to walls and trees. Very showy funnel-shaped flowers with scarlet corolla.	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75
CELASTRUS, Bittersweet.			
orbiculatus, Oriental Bittersweet. 15-40 ft.			
Rapid growing woody vine climbing by twining. The bright orange pods split disclosing scarlet seeds.	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50 39.00
orbiculatus punctatus, Christmas Bittersweet. 10-30 ft.			
Smaller leaves than preceding.	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50 39.00
CLEMATIS, Clematis.			
paniculata, Sweet Autumn Clematis. 10-30 ft.			
One of our most beautiful climbers. The white fragrant flowers produced in greatest profusion in late summer.	Strong	.50	4.50 39.00
virginiana, Virginsbower. 10-35 ft.			
Finely cut foliage and abundant white flowers in August, followed by fluffy fruit.	Strong	.50	4.50 39.00
EUONYMUS, Euonymus.			
obovatus, Running Euonymus. 1-2 ft.			
Low trailing ground cover.	Strong	.50	4.50
radicans, Winter creeper. 15-20 ft.			
An evergreen clinging vine of greatest value. Scarlet fruit.	Strong	.60	5.40 48.00
radicans acutus, Sharp leaf Winter creeper. 15-20 ft.			
Variety with larger, longer and lighter green leaves.	6-12 in.	.60	5.40
radicans colorata. 10-20 ft.			
Larger thin leaves, coloring bright red in Autumn.	Small	.25	2.25 21.00
	Strong	.50	4.50 39.00
radicans vegetus, Big leaf Winter creeper. 3-20 ft.			
Dark green thick leaves. One of the most useful Euonymus.	Medium	.50	4.50 39.00
HUMULUS, Hop.			
japonicus, Japanese Hop. 10-20 ft.			
The Hop is a most useful and beautiful vine for quickly covering trellises.	Strong 2 yr.	.25	2.25 21.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

LONICERA, Honeysuckle.		Each	10	100
japonica halliana, Hall Japanese Honeysuckle. 5-20 ft.				
A strong growing vine, the delightfully fragrant white flowers changing to buff.		Strong	.50	4.50 39.00
sempervirens, Trumpet Honeysuckle. 10-30 ft.				
A half-climbing shrub with dark green foliage. Long tubular flowers orange yellow or scarlet.		2-3 ft.	.60	5.40 48.00
LYCIUM, chinense, Chinese Matrimonyvine. 6-18 ft.				
Vigorous woody vine of greatest value for trellises or embankments. Small purple flowers and scarlet or orange-red fruit.		1-2 ft.	.40	3.60 33.00
POLYGONUM, Fleeceflower.				
auberti, China Fleecevine. 10-25 ft.				
A handsome vigorous climber from West China with bright dense green foliage. The white or pinkish flowers are in numerous slender lateral panicles.		Pot plants	1.00	9.00
ROSA, Rose.				
Climbing Roses.		No. 1	1.00	9.00
		No. 2	.75	6.75
American Pillar.				
Large single, brilliant crimson with white centers.				
Crimson Rambler.				
The small flowers are scarlet-red, borne on large sprays.				
Dorothy Dennison.				
Large clusters of pale pink flowers.				
Dorothy Perkins.				
Rich shell-pink; tiny flowers in large clusters.				
Excelsa.				
Similar to Dorothy Perkins but with light crimson flowers.				
Flower of Fairfield.				
Hiawatha.				
Deep scarlet, late blooming.				
Lady Gay.				
Same as Dorothy Perkins.				
Max Graf.				
A rugosa hybrid; large single pink. Glossy wrinkled foliage.				
Philadelphia.				
Large double crimson with light center.				
Roserie.				
Large deep pink, frilled petals.				
Tausendschon.				
Round, cup-shaped double flowers in large clusters, varying from white to deep pink at the same time. One of the very finest climbing Roses.				
Thalia.				
Veilchenblau.				
Purple-rose. Commonly called the Blue Rose.				
White Dorothy.				
Small double flowers of pure creamy white in large clusters.				
wichuriana, Wichurian Rose.				
Single white flowers with beautiful glossy green foliage.				
CHIZOPHRAGMA.				
hydrangeoides, Japanese Hydrangeavine. 20-30 ft.				
Very strong climber, clings to walls. Showy dense foliage and interesting flowers like wild Hydrangea.		Strong plants from pots	.60	5.40 48.00
WISTERIA, Wisteria.				
frutescens, American Wisteria. 20-35 ft.				
Lilac-purple. Strong 2-3 ft.		1.00		9.00
frutescens alba, White American Wisteria.				
A pure white variety. 18-24 in.		.75		6.75
2-3 ft.		1.25		11.25
sinensis, Chinese Wisteria. 35-50 ft.				
Long purple clusters. 1-2 ft.		.75		6.75
2-3 ft.		1.00		9.00
venusta, Silky Wisteria. 10-20 ft.				
Flowers white in long clusters. 2-3 ft.		1.00		9.00

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

IN this list will be found a collection of hardy herbaceous perennials that will give a good succession of bloom from early Spring to late Autumn. Nearly all are of easy culture. The usual list of herbaceous perennials offered in American catalogs can be secured and shipped with our stock so that customers may feel safe in ordering and getting full collections.

Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted: 30c each; \$2.40 per 10; \$21.00 per 100.

	Each	10	100
ACHILLEA , Pearl. 1-2 ft. Pure white in masses. Fine for cutting.			
ACONITUM uncinatum , Clambering Monkshood. 3-6 ft. Light blue, very attractive.			
ALTHAEA rosea , Hollyhock. 4-6 ft. Finest mixed colors.			
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum , Dwarf Goldentuft. 9-18 in. Masses of brilliant yellow flowers in early Spring.			
ARTEMISIA stelleriana , Beach Wormwood. 12-18 in. Deep cut silvery-white foliage.			
ARUNCUS sylvestris , Common Goatsbeard. 3-5 ft. White resembling Spiraea.			
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa , Butterflyweed. 1-2 ft. Conspicuous bright orange flowers.	.50	4.50	39.00
ASTER , Aster.			
<i>novaeangliae</i> , New England Aster. 2-8 ft. Large purple flowers.			
<i>novaeangliae roseus</i> , Rosy New England Aster. 3-6 ft. A fine rose-colored variety. Hardy native, mixed varieties and colors.			
BAPTISIA .			
<i>australis</i> , Blue Wild-Indigo. 4-6 ft. Dark blue flowers like Lupines in June.			
<i>tinctoria</i> , Yellow Wild-Indigo. 1-3 ft. Golden pea-shaped flowers in June.			
BELAMCANDA chinensis , Blackberry-Lily. 2-4 ft. Orange red-spotted flowers and showy black seeds.			
CAMPANULA barbata , Bearded Bellflower. 6-9 in. Flowers nodding, pale blue.			
CHELONE lyonii , Pink Turtlehead. 2-3 ft. Rose-purple flowers; grows well in moist or dry ground. July-Sept.			
CHRYSANTHEMUM , Chrysanthemum.			
<i>arcticum</i> , Arctic Chrysanthemum. 2-4 ft. Sept. to Nov. Pure white, flowers 2-2½ inches across.			
<i>coreanum</i> , Korean Chrysanthemum. 2-4 ft. Oct.-Dec. A remarkable new perennial from Korea of ironclad hardiness. Large white flowers with golden center resembling a glorified oxeye daisy, often turning to a light claret pink. Forms large clumps and blooms in greatest profusion. Our introduction.			
<i>Shasta Daisy</i> . 2-3 ft. Large white flowers all summer.			
CIMICIFUGA , Bugbane.			
<i>americana</i> , American Bugbane. 3-5 ft. Wide racemes of showy white blooms.			
<i>racemosa</i> , Cohosh Bugbane. 3-8 ft. Beautiful foot long racemes of white fluffy flowers. Shade or open.			
CONVALLARIA majalis , Lily-of-the-Valley. 6-8 in. One of our best ground covers for shady places.			
COREOPSIS , Coreopsis.			
<i>grandiflora</i> , Big Coreopsis. 1-2 ft. June to Autumn, masses of golden yellow blossoms.			
<i>rosea</i> , Rose Coreopsis. 1 ft. Finely cut foliage with dainty rosy-pink blooms.			
CYPRIPEDIUM , Ladyslipper.			
<i>pubescens</i> , Common Yellow Ladyslipper. 12-18 in. Bright yellow, May.			
<i>spectabile</i> , Showy Ladyslipper. 1-2 ft. White with pink or rose-purple shades. Of remarkable beauty. Plant in damp peat or sphagnum bog, May-June.			
	1-3 Crowns	.50	4.50
DELPHINIUM , Larkspur. Fine mixed varieties.			
DICENTRA eximia , Fringed Bleedingheart. 12-18 in. All summer. Beautifully cut foliage and dainty pink-purple flowers.	.35	2.70	24.00
DIGITALIS purpurea , Common Foxglove. 2-4 ft. Fine mixed varieties.			
DORONICUM magnificum , Sunflower Leopardbane. 1-2 ft. Golden yellow, May and June.			

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

- ECHINACEA purpurea**, Hedgehog-coneflower. 2-3 ft. Most curious in color and shape. Reddish-purple flowers, cone-shaped center. July-Aug.
- ELSHOLTZIA stauntoni**. 5 ft. Shrubby-growth with remarkable lilac-purple flowers in dense one-sided spikes 4-8 inches long. Sept.-Oct.
- EPIGAEA repens**, *Trailing-arbutus*. 3-6 in. One of our daintiest native flowers, white or pink, delightfully fragrant. Our plants are established in pots and transplant readily. Earliest spring.
- EUPATORIUM purpureum**, *Joepey Weed*. 3-6 ft. Splendid purple flowers in late summer. Each 10 100
.30 2.75 24.00
- FERNs**. Prices of Ferns unless otherwise noted.
- adiantum pedatum*, *American Maidenhair*.
athyrium filixfemina, *Lady Fern*. 1-3 ft.
dennstedtia punctilobula, *Hayscented Fern*, 20-40 in.
dryopteris (*Aspidium*), *Woodfern*.
marginalis, *Leather Woodfern*. 1-2 ft.
novboracensis, *New York Fern*. 1-2 ft.
spinulosa, *Toothed Woodfern*.
thelypteris, *Marshfern*.
onoclea sensibilis, *Sensitive Fern*. 1-4½ ft.
osmunda.
cinnamomea, *Cinnamon Fern*. 1-5 ft. .40 3.60 33.00
claytoniana, *Interrupted Fern*. 2-6 ft. .40 3.60 33.00
regalis, *Royal Fern*. 2-6 ft. .40 3.60 33.00
polypodium vulgare, *Common Polypody*. 3-10 in.
polystichum, *Hollyfern*.
acrostichoides, *Christmas Fern*.
munitum, *Giant Hollyfern*.
pteretis nodulosa, *Ostrich Fern*.
- FILIPENDULA camtschatica**, *Kamchatka Meadowsweet*. 2-3 ft. Beautiful white filmy flowers in terminal panicles, June-July.
- GALAX aphylla**, *Galax*. Beautiful dwarf evergreen, heart-shaped leaves turn brilliant scarlet shades in the sun. An acid soil plant. Flowers in white spikes, 8-12 in. June. See colored illustration, front cover.
Established Clumps .50 4.50 39.00
- GENTIANA andrewsi**, *Closed Gentian*. 6-10 in. The deep blue flowers are tightly closed. A dainty and beautiful native.
- GILLENIA stipulata**, *Indianphysic*. 2-3 ft. Trifoliate leaves and very attractive white or pink flowers like cut paper.
- GYPSOPHILA paniculata**, *Babysbreath*. 2-3 ft. Minute white flowers in masses resembling mist. June-July.
- HABENARIA ciliaris**, *Yellow Fringe-orchid*. 9-18 in. Striking orange-yellow heads in July and Aug.
- HELENIUM autumnale**, *Common Sneezeweed*. 5-6 ft. Masses of golden flowers in late Summer.
- HELIANTHUS maximiliana**, *Maximilian Sunflower*. 6-8 ft. A very strong grower with masses of clear yellow flowers in Oct. and Nov.
- HELIOPSIS scabra**, *Rough Heliopsis*. 3-4 ft. Sunflower-like plant with pale yellow 2 inch flowers. July-Oct.
- HEMEROCALLIS**, *Daylily*.
citrina, *Citron Daylily*. 2-3 ft. Beautiful lemon or sulphur-yellow and very fragrant. June-July.
flava, *Lemon Daylily*. 2-3 ft. Lemon-yellow. May.
fulva, *Tawny Daylily*. 2-4 ft. Reddish-orange. May-June.
thunbergi, *Japanese Daylily*. 12-18 in. Lemon-yellow; fragrant. July-Aug.
- HEUCHERA americana**. 10-15 in. June-July. Good rock plant with heart-shaped foliage with brown-red marking.
- HOSTA**, *Plantainlily*.
caerulea, *Blue Plantainlily*. 1-2 ft. Deep or pale blue. July-Aug.
lancifolia, *Lanceleaf Plantainlily*. 12-18 in. Lilac or pale lavender. July-Aug.
sieboldiana, *Cushion Plantainlily*. 1-2 ft. Faint lilac. June-July.
- IRIS**, *Iris*.
cristata, *Crested Iris*. 3-6 in. Exquisite dwarf, pale blue. May.
Dalmatica (*Pallida dalmatica*). 2-3 ft. Lavender.
dichotoma, *Vesper Iris*. Leaves in curious fan-shaped clusters. Odd flowers, whitish spotted with lilac-purple.
germanica, *German Iris*, *Mixed Varieties*. 1-3 ft.
kaempferi, *Japanese Iris*, *Finest Mixed Colors*. 2-3 ft. Our Japanese Iris are from selected strains from Japan and are extremely fine.
kaempferi, *Japanese Iris*, *Selected Colors*. .50 4.50
pseudacorus, *Yellowflag Iris*. 3-4 ft. Bright yellow. Tall conspicuous leaves. Fine for shrubberies. May-June.
sibirica, *Siberian Iris*. 1-2 ft. Lilac-blue. Slender foliage.
verna, *Vernal Iris*. 3-6 in. A delightful dwarf. Deep violet, fragrant. April-May.
- LAMIUM maculatum**, *Spotted Deadnettle*. 6-8 in. Purple-red, spring and summer.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

	Each	10	100
LILIUM, Lily.			
auratum, Gold Band Lily. 3-5 ft. Large fragrant flowers are ivory-white studded with crimson spots and striped through center with gold.			
canadense, Canada Lily. 2-5 ft. Orange-yellow, June.			
giganteum, Giant Lily. 4-12 ft. Flowers 5-6 in. long, deliciously fragrant, cit- ron-yellow inside, changing to pure white, tinged purple at base.			
grayi, Grays Lily. 1-3 ft. Bell-shaped pendulous flowers a deep reddish brown outside. June-July. Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey.			
henryi, Henry Lily. 4-8 ft. Bright orange-yellow with green band at base of segments.	.60 1.00	5.00 9.00	48.00
regale, Royal Lily. 4-6 ft. Showy summer-blooming Lily. The fragrant flowers are 4-6 in. long, white inside, lilac and purple outside. July.			
	4-5 in. circum 6-8 in. circum	1.00 1.50	9.00 13.50
superbum American Turkscap Lily. 4-8 ft. Orange-scarlet to red, spotted inside. July.			
tigrinum, Tiger Lily. 2-5 ft. Orange-red with purple-black spots. June-July.			
washingtonianum purpureum, Purple Washington Lily. 2-3 ft. White or tinged lilac inside, turning to lilac-purple, fragrant. June-July.			
LOBELIA, Lobelia.			
cardinalis, Cardinalsfogwer. 2-4 ft. Intense scarlet. Thrive in moist locations or gardens. July-Aug.			
siphilitica, Large Blue Lobelia. 3-4 ft. Dense spikes of deep-blue flowers in Aug-Sept.			
LYSIMACHIA nummularia, Moneywort. 2-4 in. Fine ground cover. Intense yellow flowers. June-July.			
LYTHRUM salicaria, Purple Loosestrife. 2-3 ft. Showy for bogs or along streams. July-Aug.			
MONARDA didyma, Oswego Beebalm. 1-3 ft. Brilliant crimson, fragrant. June-Aug.			
ORCHIS spectabilis, Showy Orchis. 6-8 in. Dainty and rare orchid with bright pink flowers. May-June.			
PAEONIA, Peony. Mixed varieties of the better sorts.			
	3-5 eyes	.75	6.75 60.00
PHLOX, Phlox.			
amoena, Amoena Phlox. 4-6 in. Bright pink.			
divaricata, Blue Phlox. 6-10 in. Lavender.			
Atlas.			
Eclairer.			
La Vague. Mauve-pink with red eye.			
L'Esperance.			
Moerheim.			
Mrs. Jenkins (Independence). Pure white. Early.			
ovata, Mountain Phlox. 1-1½ ft. Rosy-red. June-July.			
Queen.			
stellaria, Mauve Phlox. 6-10 in. May.			
subulata, Moss Phlox. 3-4 in. Bright purple. April-May.			
Vivid (subulata variety). 3-4 in. Bright red. April-May.			
White Moss (P. subulata alba.) 3-4 in. Pure white. April-May.			
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana, Virginia False-Dragonhead. 2-3 ft. Pink flowers in spikes. June-July.			
POLYGONATUM commutatum, Great Solomonseal. 1-3 ft. Arching spray of foliage hung with white bells.			
SALVIA azurea grandiflora, Great Azure Sage. 3-4 ft. Sky-blue.			
SAXIFRAGA cordifolia, Heartleaf Saxifrage. 12-18 in. Large thick foliage and purple flowers in April-May. For rockeries.			
SEDUM lydium, Lydian Stonecrop. 3 in. Rose-colored flowers in Aug.-Sept. Fine for rockeries.			
SEMPERVIVUM, Houseleek.			
californicum. 3-4 in. Pale red. A real rockery plant.			
fimbriatum, Fringed Houseleek. The green outer leaves turn red and are in close rosettes. Flowers bright red.			
SHORTIA galacifolia, Oconee-bells. 3-9 in. A beautiful dwarf ericaceous plant with evergreen leaves resembling Galax. The exquisite white nodding flowers come in earliest spring. Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey.	.50	4.50	39.00
SILENE virginica. 8-12 in. Firey-red star-like flowers.			
SPIGELIA marilandica, Pinkroot. 12-18 in. Brilliant red flowers from June to Aug.			
STENANTHIUM robustum, Mountain Featherfleece. 3-6 ft. Wonderful panicles of fleece-like flowers. Plant in rich moist location. Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey.			
STOKESIA laevis, Stokesia. 12-18 in. Sky-blue flowers 3 in. or more in diameter July-Sept.			

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

THERMOPSIS caroliniana, *Carolina Thermopsis*. 4-6 ft. Long terminal spikes of bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in June or July.

THYMUS vulgaris, *Common Thyme*. 6 in. A fine rock garden plant with small lilac flowers.

TRADESCANTIA, *Spiderwort*.

virginiana, *Virginia Spiderwort*. 1-2 ft. Bright blue flowers through summer.

virginiana alba, *White Spiderwort*. 1-2 ft. Variety with pure white flowers.

TRILLIUM, *Trillium*.

erectum, *Purple Trillium*. 8-16 in. Apr.-May.

grandiflorum, *Snow Trillium*. 8-18 in. White turning pink.

stylosum, *Rose Trillium*. 8-12 in. Nodding, light pink.

undulatum, *Painted Trillium*. 8 in. White painted with purple spots at base.

VERONICA spicata, *Spike Speedwell*. 12-18 in. Blue spikes in June-July.

VIOLA, *Violet*.

Jersey Gem. 6-8 in. Clear deep blue, fine long stems. Apr.-Aug.

pedata, *Birdsfoot Violet*. 3-6 in. Light blue. Apr.-May.

pedata alba, *White Birdsfoot Violet*. Apr.-May.

YUCCA filamentosa, *Common Yucca*. 2-10 ft. A tropical looking plant with narrow evergreen leaves. Immense pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers on tall stalks. June-July.



GRAYS LILY, See p. 45
(*Lilium grayi*)



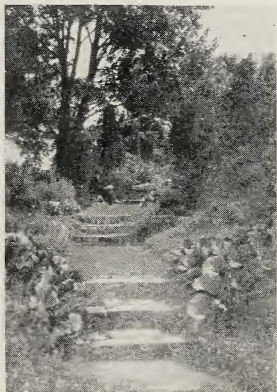
MT. FEATHERFLEECE. See page 45
(*Stenanthium robustum*)



OCONEEBELLS, See p. 45
(*Shortia galacifolia*)

Three exquisite Hardy American Flowers
introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey, owner,
Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



Estate of Wm. E. Schrafft, Winchester, Mass. Showing beginning of hillside path and rockery, and the same 1 year later. Planned and planted by Harlan P. Kelsey.

Landscape Department

Planning and Planting, and the Use of Hardy Native Plants

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-trained landscape architects today that there is little excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from well-executed work, based on plans that properly fit each case.

The undersigned takes charge of the laying out and planting of estates, parks, country clubs, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country, and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where in the past exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities of the employment of native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaf evergreens, as well as Junipers, Hemlocks, Pines and other Conifers. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and unusually free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can adequately take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and co-ordinate with proper designing—facts too often overlooked. Moreover water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practised only after years of study and experience, and, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and cannot be altogether acquired.

We are not committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, and, where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

The undersigned is prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans and designs, and to undertake the entire construction planting, and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

The wild garden, the rockery, and the bog and water garden offer possibilities in the way of interest, distinctiveness and variety that are often almost wholly overlooked or but meagerly taken advantage of.

The mountain or seashore bungalow, the modest town home, and the pretentious estate must each have a treatment suitable to particular needs, though in every case a development should prevail that makes the most of striking natural features or topography, giving to each a character of its own.

Lack of time, distance and other conditions may sometimes lead customers to desire a local landscape architect. I know the leading members of the profession, and at any time on request will gladly recommend landscape architects who may be safely trusted with a commission, large or small. On many smaller undertakings which I may be unable to undertake I recommend reliable Landscape Contractors or Gardeners who are competent.

Landscape Forestry. We do Landscape Forestry, treating woodlands from a landscape standpoint as well as for commercial uses. Our Landscape Department plans and plants large or small estates. Mr. Kelsey is open for consultations and engagements.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reasonable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results in fairness to my clients and myself.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Hawthorne Building, Salem, Massachusetts

The Successful Rhododendron Bed

By Harlan P. Kelsey

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes, Blueberries and other ericaceous genera and similar native and exotic plants, and often such "fillers" as Ferns, Lilies, etc., which delight in acid soil conditions and which are usually grouped together to make what is termed the "Rhododendron Bed."

Soil. This class of plants is most at home in somewhat shady and damp situations and in a porous soil supplying plenty of humus and always showing more or less acid reaction. Limestone (alkaline) soils must be avoided, as a majority of ericaceous plants (Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Blueberries, etc.) are rarely if ever found growing naturally under such soil conditions. Sandy loam is favorable, but in all cases continuous supply of humus should be provided.

Creating Necessary "Acid" Conditions. Dr. Coville, United States Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., has made some very interesting greenhouse experiments which would seem to prove that acidifying alkaline soils by the application of aluminum sulfate makes it possible to grow these acid soil plants much more successfully.

It must be remembered, however, that application of acids will not take the place of humus. Others claim beneficial results by the application of tannic acid in dilution, but this also needs further experiments before the method can be generally recommended. Hardwood sawdust may be used as a mulch, and also ground peat moss or mull, which is imported from Holland, both having acid reaction.

The above experiments indicate that by suitable treatment, these beautiful ericaceous plants may sometimes be grown successfully on the alkaline soils of the Middle West.

Mulching. This means that the Rhododendron bed should have annually a heavy mulch of **hardwood** leaves, which is left on the year round to decay. Mulching also keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter and protects the fine feeding rootlets of the plants. **Removing the mulching in spring to make the beds "look better" is one of the greatest causes of non-success in growing Rhododendrons and similar plants. No expert gardener would ever think of so doing.**

Preparation of Bed. Unless conditions are naturally favorable, excavate two to three feet and fill with woods mold, "Kalmia peat," good loam, rotted field-sods, and perhaps a third in bulk of swamp muck or peat or similar soils. The finely ground imported peat "mull" which comes in bales is excellent for mulching and to work into the soil. It shows a high acid reaction. Make a tenth part of the mixture sharp sand, especially where the soil is too clayey. The center of the bed or plantation may be raised 6 to 12 inches above the surrounding ground, after allowing for natural settling.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid—Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced. Then **soak** the ground and apply the mulching.

Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if properly planted and mulched. In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sunburn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

Selecting the Location. For the Rhododendron bed a northern exposure is preferable, especially in low elevation in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broadleaf evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and windswept locations should be avoided unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

In Limestone Soils. Excavation is imperative, and fresh soil showing acid reaction substituted. This can be successfully done. A striking example is shown in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., where one of the most beautiful Rhododendron and Azalea beds in America has been constructed and planted in a location originally of a heavy limestone nature. **Blueberry culture is not a success in limestone soils.**

Enemies of the Rhododendron. Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and similar plants have few enemies. The only serious one I know is the Lacewing Fly, which is native from New England throughout the Alleghenies, and is found on *Kalmia augustifolia*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Kalmia latifolia*, and occasionally on almost any broadleaf evergreen or deciduous tree or shrub. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. The leaves turn brown, giving the plant a ragged, unkempt appearance. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. While the Lacewing Fly is more at home on Rhododendron maximum, it does not hesitate to attack all other species to a greater or less extent. Plants in the shade are rarely infested to any great degree.

The Use of "Fillers." For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season and actually protecting the Rhododendrons and supply "feathered" edge to the ground, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the planting of Rhododendrons without the use of "filler" or "edging" plants may give harsh, formal effects, which are neither desirable nor natural in any way. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash. It is surprising how many "filler" plants can be used without detracting from the broad evergreen effect, and yet supplying an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful Rhododendron leaf background.

Some of the Best "Fillers" and "Edging" Plants. *Andromeda polifolia*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (Leatherleaf), *Leiophyllum buxifolium*, *L. prostratum*, *Ilex glabra* (Inkberry), *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Pieris floribunda*, *Taxus canadensis* (Canada Yew), *Galax aphylla*, *Gaultheria procumbens*, *Houstonia* (Bluets), *Mitchella repens* (Partridgeberry), *Shortia galacifolia* (Oconee-bells), *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle), *Zanthorhiza apiifolia* (Yellowroot), Lilies, Trilliums, *Erythroniums* (Troutlily), Ferns in great variety, Violets, *Dicentra eximia* (Fringed Bleedingheart), Iris in great variety, particularly *pseudacorus* and Japanese, Azaleas in variety, *Ilex verticillata*, *Aronias* (Chokeberry) in variety, and many other "berry-bearing" shrubs. Jonquils and other spring bulbs may be used freely in the borders of plantations with charming results.

PLANT INSURANCE: No guarantee—expressed or implied—is made that stock will grow, whether planted by us or not. As we have no control over after-treatment or weather conditions, the purchaser must assume all risks after stock leaves our Nursery in good condition. On request, we insure stock for a specified period at a rate covering estimated hazard.

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate. 5 per cent discount may be deducted when cash accompanies order. When not taken, extra plants will be sent to cover such discount.

Visitors Welcome!

HOW TO REACH KELSEY-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery is located at East Boxford, Massachusetts, 24 miles north of Boston, at Boxford Station, Georgetown Branch, B. & M. R. R.

It is readily reached by good automobile roads from any part of New England. From Boston 28 miles, take either Newburyport Turnpike turning West at Topsfield, or Reading Turnpike, turning East at North Andover. Other distances are Salem, 13 miles; Lawrence, 11 miles; Haverhill, 9 miles; Newburyport, 10 miles; Manchester, 13 miles; Ipswich, 9 miles; Lowell, 20 miles.

All prices subject to change with the market.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

Salem, Mass.

Standardized Plant Names

*is authority for all names used in catalog of
Kelsey-Highlands Nursery*

This new book is now rapidly being accepted as the standard authority for all dealings in and current literature about plants in the United States. It is the first cooperative attempt of the leading trade and amateur organizations to so standardize plant names as to make buying easy.

STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES is published by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature for the benefit and advantage of the American horticultural public, and sold at far below its actual cost. The book contains 546 double column pages, covers more than 40,000 entries, and by the type arrangement shows the approved scientific and the approved common name for all plants in American commerce.

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448 West 37th Street, New York City

Please Read When Placing Order

Hardy Native American Plants and Specimen Evergreens are Specialties at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery, backed by over thirty years' experience. Many of our choicest American ornamentals have been introduced to cultivation by me, including *Carolina Hemlock*, *Azalea vaseyi*, *Rhododendron carolinianum*, *Lilium grayi*, *Shortia galacifolia*, *Robinia kelseyi*, *Rhododendron catawbiense compacta*, and many others.

Shipping Season begins in Spring, when frost leaves the ground, usually March 15 to June 1st. August planting of Specimen Evergreens—Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Conifers and many Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants—has proved most successful, general stock going out again from September to December.

Shipping Instructions should be given, otherwise I use my best judgment, but assume no risk. All shipments travel at purchaser's risk and carriers must be held liable for any damage in transit. All stock becomes the property of the purchaser on delivery to transportation company or carrier.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. If there is any mistake or fault on my part it will be gladly rectified.

Truck Delivery. Where the size of order warrants, there are distinct advantages in auto-truck delivery for distances up to 30 to 50 miles, and we have made large deliveries up to 200 miles. Stock arrives quickly and just when wanted, and is delivered fresh on the grounds, saving local trucking and unpacking. Charges are made according to size of truck and distance traveled.

Prices are made to fit the quality of the stock sent out. Discriminating buyers now realize that the greatest value of nursery stock is underground. Frequent transplanting and handling specimens with adequate burlapped balls, means success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of the Kelsey-Highlands Nursery and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

Special Selection. Stock *specially selected* at Nursery or ordered by mail will be charged at advance prices to fit the value of stock selected. The prices in this catalog cover the average good grades as they run in the nursery row.

Packing Charges. At prices printed in this catalog, boxing, balling or burlapping is free, except where small sizes of deciduous stock is balled and burlapped by special request. In such cases a charge to cover cost is made as follows:

Burlapping Charges—	Each
Small sizes.....	\$0.15
2 to 3 ft. clumps and trees.....	.20
3 to 4 ft. clumps and trees.....	.25
4 to 6 ft. clumps and trees.....	.35
6 to 8 ft. clumps and trees.....	.50

Larger sizes at corresponding rates.

On orders to the Trade, packing cost and B. & B. is always charged.

Larger sizes are billed in proportion. Where large evergreens are shipped on "platforms," a suitable charge will be made to cover cost.

Quarantine. The Federal Horticultural Board has proclaimed a practically complete embargo on all Foreign Trees and Shrubs and most Herbaceous Plants. Our Native Trees and Plants are hardier, freer from disease, and more "fitting" in our landscapes. Still the best exotics can and now will be grown in America for Americans.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason.

SARGENT CRAB

Malus sargentii at Arnold Arboretum.

See page 31 for description and prices.

27 of the best varieties are grown and for sale at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery, Salem, Mass. (Nursery is at East Boxford, Mass.)



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason, Boston.

CARMINE CRAB (*Malus atrosanguinea*)

See page 30 for prices and description.



SPIRAEA TRICHOCARPA

Another beautiful Arnold Arboretum introduction coming from Korea.
See page 36 for prices.



CATAWBA RHODODENDRON

The hardiest of all the species and of easy culture. The rich red-purple
flowers show to best effect in shady situations.
See page 16 for prices.



JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris kaempferi*)

We have the choicest strains of Japanese Iris in the greatest variety of shades and colors. Many might almost be taken for gorgeous orchids.

See page 44 for prices.



ROSE DAPHNE (*Daphne cneorum*)

One of the choicest of all dwarf evergreens. In May the fragrant, brilliant pink flowers come in greatest profusion. See page 14 for prices.



KOREAN CHRYSANTHEMUM

This splendid showy hardy perennial comes from Korea and is introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. In October and November it is a mass of large brilliant white flowers, sometimes changing to claret pink. Of easiest culture forming large clumps. See page 43 for prices.



HARLAN P. KELSEY

KELSEY-HIGHLANDS NURSERY
Salem, Massachusetts

MEMBER

*American Association of Nurserymen
Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association
New England Nurserymen's Association*

"Hardy New England Grown—Best by Test"

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